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Huge Air Battle Rages Over Leningrad; Russians Crush 16 German Divisions

Moscow, Sept. 14.

DESPATCHES from the front yesterday said that a great air battle was in progress over Leningrad and that the Red Army had crushed 16 German divisions in two titanic battles on the Russo-German front.

The great air battle over the Leningrad zone was said to have been in progress for the past 24 hours, despite a heavy rain. Several Luftwaffe attempts to raid the city itself were repulsed, said reports.

(New York heard the London radio say the first snow of the season fell in the Leningrad sector last night.)

The Soviet Information Bureau evening communique said that "On Saturday our troops fought the enemy stubbornly along the entire front.

"Fifty German planes were destroyed on Thursday in air combats and on every aerodrome," said the communique, "while our losses were 34 planes.

"On Saturday night our Air Force bombarded Bucharest and all planes returned safely to their bases. Fast boats from our North Fleet sank a German coastal ship and a big transport."

Attacks on Briansk, Kiev Routed

Front line despatches yesterday reported the Red Army had crushed an attack by 12 German divisions against Briansk and also had smashed four more Nazi divisions attempting an assault on Kiev.

Four German divisions were smashed during a two month battle for Kiev which still is continuing, according to Major General K. Dobroserdov in an article in the "Izvestia."

Gen. Dobroserdov said the battle reached its peak between August 8 and 14 when the Germans sent the 71st and 299th divisions to reinforce the 44th and 95th divisions which had been bled white.

Four Day Battle

Soviet correspondents, reporting on the Nazi failure to blitz Briansk, where the Germans are reported to have concentrated upward of 12 divisions, described a four day battle for the ancient city of Tubchevisk, about 60 miles southwest. The city is where the famous Prince Trubestkov family originated.

Russians were first cut off, then in smashing counter-attacks with tanks, infantry, artillery and aircraft, thwarted the German offensive on Briansk, said the correspondents.

Despatches described Russian tanks lumbering westward along muddy, drenched roads, across fields and through burning villages still pursuing routed German panzer units.

The "Izvestia" correspondent at the front said the German army, during its retreat from the Briansk sector, was adopting M. Joseph Stalin's scorched earth policy.

Nazis Destroy Everything

"Germans destroyed bridges, burned down villages and killed all livestock," said the correspondent. "At night the sky was lit up by blazing forests and villages for miles around.

"The Germans left behind thousands of their dead buried in common graves," the correspondent reported. "Fields were strewn with broken down tanks, armoured cars, and destroyed planes. Near the village of "M.," large German motorized forces left behind valuable maps, among which were maps of Moscow."

Battle of Kiev Described

Gen. Dobroserdov described the battle for Kiev.

"With this weight of numbers (four divisions) the Germans occupied the suburb of Stalinka and one height commanding a city known as Golseyev and also the surrounding woods.

"Our troops then brought up artillery, trained it on the danger points and expelled the Germans from their positions, driving them away. The Russian forces then entrenched themselves.

"In these combats," Gen. Dobroserdov said, Soviet troops gave the coup de grace to the 95th and 44th divisions and routed the 71st and 299th divisions which lost 70 to 80 per cent. of their effective manpower."

Germans Allowed No Rest

The general asserted that the Germans, finding they could not take the city by a frontal attack, established a defensive position but the Russians allowed them no rest.

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 6 *)

Soviets Smash Nazi Attempt to Land At Kronstadt

Stockholm, Sept. 14.

The "Aftonbladet" yesterday said the Soviet radio announced Germans on Saturday morning unsuccessfully attempted a landing at the great Soviet naval base of Kronstadt.

The Germans were driven back with heavy losses and five German storm boats were sunk, the radio was reported to have said.

Another Soviet radio station announced that Germans crossed the Moon sound from the Island of Moon and attempted a landing on the island of Oesel, where fierce fighting was proceeding. However, Russians were holding out at last reports, the "Aftonbladet" said the radio announced.

The newspaper also reported that the radio said Germans simultaneously attempted to land on the island of Dagoe but were repulsed.—United Press.

Major Battle of War Said Raging

New York, Sept. 14.

A summarization of reports from the eastern front yesterday indicated that a tremendous battle, maybe the greatest and most important of the war, was raging in the central sector with the Soviet's claiming major successes.

War despatches reported that the Red Army was pursuing Germans relentlessly after counter-attacks had smashed two German tank corps south of Briansk and broken up four other divisions in the suburbs of Kiev.

Despatches stated:

1. A great Russian drive against Trubchesk, 60 miles south-west of 12 German divisions centred at Briansk had smashed two German tank corps (an army corps is three divisions) and three infantry divisions, recaptured 26 villages and was continuing pursuit of fleeing Germans.

2. A Russian counter-blow climaxing a two-months battle for Kiev had driven the Nazis from the heights of suburbs and "continued to attack allowing no rest." The reports said that four German divisions were smashed in two months around Kiev.

Full Force of Luftwaffe

From the German side came Berlin reports of competent quarters saying the Supreme Command had thrown the full weight of the German air force against the Russian armies in all sectors of the Russian front.

Competent quarters claimed that the northern armies had crushed additional Leningrad defences after a series of blasting Luftwaffe attacks.

German planes were reported to have flung a "hurricane fire" over Leningrad's outer fortifications.

Murmansk Advance Resumed

Similar operations were reported also to have damaged Russian forces in the central and southern sectors.

The reports indicated the German drive southeast of Gomel had nearly reached Konotop, 100 miles northeast of Kiev, while the Germans also had resumed their advance on the Murmansk front.

Competent quarters said the war's heaviest air raid on Leningrad was staged Friday morning in preparation for advance of the German infantry.—United Press.

Soviets Take Initiative in Smolensk Area

Moscow, Sept. 14.

The Russians are gaining big stretches of territory at some points along the gigantic Eastern front, and at others, large forces of Nazi troops are concentrated in attempting to force the surrender of big towns which, with the exception of Dniepropetrovsk, the Russians have managed to hold.

On the Smolensk sector, which has showed some signs of stabilization after the Germans' desperate attempt to break through toward Moscow, the initiative is now clearly in Russian hands. Marshal Timoshenko's troops, who saved Moscow, are numerous and very powerfully equipped and are taking advantage of German concentration in south and in Leningrad area to press beyond Yelnia and towards Smolensk. The situation here is considered by the Russians to be extremely satisfactory. In spite of the German practice of fortifying with great firing force of guns, mortars and machine-guns any newly-occupied place, thus making it a firing point, the Russians have succeeded in making a remarkable advance in this sector.

Increased Soviet Activity

Further to the north, increased Russian activity in the Velikieluki sector must be considered as an accompaniment to this Smolensk sector operation and designed primarily to prevent Germans using the main railway line for supplying troops in the Leningrad sector. This railway line, running just behind the main German lines through Mogilev and Vitebsk to Leningrad is, in increasingly unfavourable weather conditions in that boggy part of Russia, the Germans' main lifeline.

The German boasting about Leningrad showed how conscious they were of their enormous concentrations of troops and equipment in that sector, made possible with the help of Latvian and Esthonian railways, and especially of these, two main lines through Vitebsk and through Pskov, which they are still holding.

A Hard Nut to Crack

But Leningrad also has powerful concentrations of fighting power, and with the population's iron will to resist, as seen from the example of Odessa, where, with the aid of the entire population, the city has continued to hold out for several weeks, Leningrad will prove a hard nut to crack.

The weather, as the Germans are significantly beginning to complain, has been exceptionally bad for early September. The fighting south and south-west of Leningrad is, however, continuing on an unprecedented scale. The importance of the excellent Russian equipment is typified by the smashing attacks delivered from the Leningrad sector at newly established German aerodromes, and the powerful blows struck against the Germans by the Baltic Fleet. Most striking of all, however, is the conviction with which not only the ordinary people—who have little to go by—but the people in high authority and members of the High Command speak of the imminent German failure to capture Leningrad.

New German Thrust

A new German thrust is coming from another direction, namely southeastwards from Gomel. As was revealed on Friday, the Nazis attempted a fierce thrust towards Briansk a fortnight ago, but their tank forces were largely destroyed, and, having failed in one direction, they tried another.

The fall of Chernigoy, on the River Desna, could lead to the danger of Kiev being encircled—if the Germans are able to occupy the Dnieper Desna salient.

A favourable factor from the Russian standpoint, however, is that the Desna runs across swamps, and in the present weather this may prevent not only an approach to Kiev from the north-east, but also crossings of the Desna.—Reuter.

Russian Seriously Wounded in Night Mystery Shooting

The victim of a mystery shooting with a suspected political background, Serge Manontoff, 40, a Russian commission agent operating the New China Trading Company at 310 Route Vallon, was hovering between life and death at the St. Marie Hospital last night after being shot by an unknown Chinese gunman.

He was in a rickshaw opposite 1252 Rue Lafayette when the gunman, who apparently was lying in wait for him, fired one shot which hit him on the left hip. He collapsed in a heap while the assailant immediately took to flight.

Although there were no witnesses to the outrage the sound of the shooting brought to the scene a number of pedestrians on the road. The victim was picked up and taken in a private car to the St. Marie Hospital soon after the shooting which took place at about 6.10 p.m. An operation was performed in an effort to save his life, but at a late hour last night it was learned that hopes were not entertained for his recovery.

One of the pedestrians who was on the scene of the crime informed the French police. Detectives were rushed to the scene and conducted an investigation which satisfied them that robbery was not the motive for the crime.

The victim has been residing in Shanghai for the past eight years after his arrival here from Harbin. His home and his office were located at the same address in Route Vallon.

R.A.F. Carries Out Smashing Raids on Brest, Le Havre

London, Sept. 14.

BREST, the German naval base in occupied France, and objectives at Le Havre were hammered by the Royal Air Force last night, according to an Air Ministry communique, which states :

"Brest was heavily attacked last night by a large force of aircraft of the Bomber Command. A great weight of bombs was dropped in the dock area and were seen to straddle the dry-docks in which the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are lying.

"Other aircraft bombed docks at Le Havre."

"Fighter Command aircraft on offensive patrol over northern France during the night attacked several enemy aerodromes. One enemy aircraft coming in to land was destroyed.

"None of our aircraft is missing from these operations."

A British machine—an American-built Havoc—was on patrol last night over northern France when the crew of three picked out a German-occupied landing-ground just when returning raiders were about to land, says the news service of the Air Ministry.

One German aircraft circling round before landing was attacked from a distance of 75 yards and was sent crashing down on fire.

A second German machine also preparing to land received a long burst from the British gunner at a distance of 40 yards, but in this case the final result was not seen. Immediately afterwards, a third German machine was caught in the Havoc's fire, and the German dived vertically from a height of only 600 feet with black smoke pouring from both engines.

The three encounters occupied only a few minutes.

"Our fighters have carried out several offensive patrols over the Channel and enemy occupied territory today," states an Air Ministry communique issued yesterday. "During one of these one enemy fighter was destroyed. None of our fighters is missing."

"There is nothing to report," states a Ministry of Home Security communique also issued yesterday.—Reuter.

Successful Attack on Convoy

Cairo, Sept. 14.

Three German or Italian supply ships have probably been sunk in the Mediterranean and others severely damaged.

A British R.A.F. Middle East communique yesterday stated: "A highly successful attack on an enemy convoy in the central Mediterranean, resulting in the probable destruction of three merchant ships and in severe damage to others, was made by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm and R.A.F. during the night of September 11/12 and in daylight on Friday.

"A night attack of the Fleet Air Arm resulted in a torpedo hitting a large merchantman amidships, causing a violent explosion which shook the aircraft. The vessel was left

[Havas Telemondial.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 *)

Armoured Mammy and Her Ugly Ducklings

Three baby reconnaissance cars of the 2nd Armoured Division of the United States Army are shown being towed across a stream by an armoured scout car during manœuvres. These cars can take an extraordinary amount of hard punishment without quitting.

American Vessel Damaged During Raid on Suez

Washington, Sept. 14.

THE steamer Arkansan, flying the American flag, was struck and damaged by shell fragments during a raid on the town of Suez during Thursday night, the State Department has announced.

The announcement added that no casualties were reported, but that the United States authorities are seeking further details.

The Arkansan is owned by the American Hawaiian steamship Company of San Francisco and New York, and was operating between the United States and the Red Sea.

The United States Legation in Cairo advised the State Department that the vessel was reported to have been hit by what were officially described as shell fragments". Some of her plates were pierced during a heavy air raid.

The Arkansan left New York on July 19, arriving at Port Sudan on September 5. She left for Suez on September 8 with a crew of 38, including 36 Americans, one Briton and one Dutchman.

The message from Cairo did not specify whether the fragments which struck the ship were from anti-aircraft shells, an aerial torpedo, or from a shell fired by a plane. It is pointed out by the State Department that as the Legation official was not a military or naval expert the missile might have been a bomb rather than shell fragments.—Reuter.

Shooting in the Near Future

New York, Sept. 13.

Rear-Admiral Adophus Andrews, speaking to men who have completed a four-month training cruise to become commissioned ensigns in the United States Navy, predicted that there will be shooting in the Atlantic "in the near future."

Every American officer, Rear-Admiral Andrews declared, ought to be proud to be there "to take and give it back in good measure." He warned that the United States should not be misled into a false sense of security "because the rattlesnake may be curled up quietly for the time being," waiting for the opportune time to strike at "our very vitals."

The officer paid high tribute to the British Navy, saying, "It is a great organization with a noble tradition. We are with them and hope to do more for them pretty soon."—Domei.

Seafarer Officer's Testimony

Washington, Sept. 14.

The Steel Seafarer, American ship which was sunk in the Red Sea on Sept. 5, was attacked by a German plane "probably a Junkers 88—but certainly German and not Italian," according to the sworn testimony of Joseph Suka, the third officer of the ship, at Suez on Friday.

Suka consulted charts of Axis plane silhouettes to make absolutely certain of his statement, and said: "The machine could have had no difficulty in identifying the Steel Seafarer in the brilliant moonlight."—Reuter.

Arming of Merchant Ships

Washington, Sept. 14.

The advisibility of arming American merchant ships now is being discussed because of renewed attacks by submarines. Official quarters, however, yesterday said they believed no action is likely in the near future.

Observers understood that some Congressmen introduced the subject during President Roosevelt's recent White House conference with legislative leaders. The President was reported to have indicated that he might recommend the proposal some time later.—United Press.

Danger of Air Attack on U.S.

New York, Sept. 13.

The danger of an air attack on the United States is serious and "much too near to be ignored," Major Sikorsky, well-known aeroplane constructor, declared in a radio broadcast here today.—Havas Telemondial.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 *)

Bucharest Bombed By Soviets

Moscow, Sept. 14.

Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, was bombed by Soviet aircraft on the night of September 12, according to the latest Soviet communique, which reports stubborn fighting along the whole front.

According to Reuters Resident Correspondent in Moscow, the capture by the Germans of Chernigov, in the northern Ukraine, about 80 miles north-east of Kiev on the river Desna, gives Kiev still more importance as the bastion of the south-western front.

Between Kiev and Chernigov lies the southern part of the little-known Polessye district—a mixture of thick woods and peatland linking the central areas of Russia with the steppes of the Ukraine. It is normally an area with a rather heavy rainfall, and the main rivers in the region hold plenty of water at this time of the year.

Kiev itself remains as confident as ever that it will not be taken. The experience in the first part of August, when the enemy got within sight of the city and was then driven back, has given not only to the defenders of Kiev but also to the whole population calm determination.

Fighting on the approaches to the city has been proceeding for weeks, but while it goes on the 600,000 inhabitants, under technical and military direction, have made the city and its outskirts into a fortress.—Reuter.

Mr. Yoshizawa Tells of His Mission to Hanoi

Takata, Niigata Pref., Sept. 14.

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister and newly-appointed Special Ambassador Plenipotentiary to French Indo-China, in an interview with the press today declared that his mission will concern itself more with political than diplomatic questions.

The special envoy declared that his talks at Hanoi with the French Indo-China authorities will be based upon the trade and common defence agreements reached between Japan and Indo-China.

Mr. Yoshizawa voiced the hope of strengthening co-operation between the two countries through the creation of political, economic and propaganda organs. Mr. Yoshizawa arrived at his home town of Suwa yesterday for the purpose of visiting his ancestral graves.—Domei.

Further Sentences for Communists in Paris

Paris, Sept. 13.

A special court today sentenced two Communists to hard labour and several other Communist propagandists to prison terms.

One of the accused was charged with sheltering, the well-known Communist leader Lucien Sampaix, former Editor of "L'Humanite."—Havas Telemondial.

Britain To Give Russia Every Possible Form Of Help, Says A.V. Alexander

London, Sept. 14.

"There are many ways in which naval help can be and is being given to Russia, but I am not going to help the enemy by going into details of what is being done," declared the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Albert Victor Alexander, at Nottingham today.

"Russia is our ally, and we will give her every possible form of assistance we can without stint or reservation," he added. That policy had the full and loyal support of every member of the Government, he asserted.

"If anyone likes to misunderstand or misinterpret that policy, they may do so, but they can only do so for mischievous purposes and to weaken our war effort. To give this assistance to Russia, means increasing our production drive and also denuding ourselves of some of the fruits of that drive. We will do so gladly because the cause is a common and single one and what we do for Russia is done for the cause and so for ourselves."

After saying that no big naval action was expected, Mr. Alexander declared the Battle of the Atlantic was Great Britain's main preoccupation. Recently, it had gone very well, but it was certainly not yet won. Great Britain could derive immense encouragement from President Roosevelt's noble message which made it clear beyond peradventure that both in the interests of defence of American Democracy and freedom of the whole world, Hitler was warned definitely not to show any of his pirate sea forces in the Western Atlantic.

"If he does, the United States Navy shoots first, and I believe it is a Navy which is very quick and accurate in the draw. Please also remember that the President said his patrolling ships and aeroplanes will protect all merchant ships, not only American but of any flag, engaged in commerce in his defensive waters. I cannot but comment that this is indeed a magnificent indication of collaboration of President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill, for it will be an untold help to the Royal Navy."—Reuter.

Tobruk Garrison Active

Cairo, Sept. 14.

The British Middle East G.H.Q. communique yesterday stated: "At Tobruk, one of our patrols met and destroyed a German patrol. Our artillery fire carried out harassing fire on enemy posts, causing explosions and damage. Several enemy bombing raids resulted in no material damage.—Reuter.

International Science Meeting In Offing

Special to the N.C.D.N.

London, Sept. 14.

An international science conference, comprising scientists from 22 countries, is to be held in London at the end of this month. It owes its origin to a plan made by the British Association three years ago, that closer contact between science and society was essential, if civilization is not to be permanently endangered by scientific discovery in the hands of unscrupulous international gangsters.

The topics to be discussed are: science in connection with Government; human needs; improvement of the world's backward areas; technological advance after the war; and relief of the world in mind and education.

The extension of science into the social field will be expressed by the presence at the conference of American, Russian and Chinese Ambassadors, President Benes of Czechoslovakia, Herbert Morrison, Minister for Home Security, H. G. Wells and others. Germany, Australia, Italy and France and many neutral countries will have their representative, Professor Einstein, who is to send a specially recorded paper.

The conference will set forth a charter of scientific fellowship, expressing democratic principles of science and initiating an international offensive of democracies in contrast to the scientific bankruptcy of Germany.

American Legion May Relax Anti-Communism Stand

Milwaukee, Sept. 14.

Mr. Homer Chaillaux, leader of the American Legion fight against Communism in the United States, yesterday predicted that the Legion convention, opening here today, may relax its traditional anti-Soviet stand and endorse American aid to Russia against Germany.

Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, was to read a message from President Roosevelt to the convention delegates Monday. The message was expected to deal with foreign policy.

Mr. Chaillaux said that while conditions warrant, the Legion will support aid for the Soviets but that adequate safeguards should be erected against operation of Communism within the United States.—United Press.

Another Battleship to Be Launched in America

Washington, Sept. 14.

The Navy Department announced today that another 35,000-ton battleship, the Massachusetts, will be launched on September 23 at the Bethlehem Steel Company's yard at Quincy, Massachusetts, and is expected to be commissioned seven months ahead of schedule.

The Massachusetts is the fourth of six new battleships to be floated, and the 19th capital ship of the United States Fleet. The announcement added that the speed-up of the building programme will bring the two-ocean fleet to substantial completion in 1944, two years ahead of schedule.—Domei.

Another Attack on Nazi N.C.O. in Paris

Berne, Sept. 14.

Another attack on a German non-commissioned officer by four youths on Friday night in a street behind the Chamber of Deputies is reported from Paris.

Another Paris message states that further sentences on Communists ranging from two years' imprisonment to seven years' hard labour, have been passed by the Paris special court.

An order forbidding the retention of fire-arms of all kinds or other war material has been published in all papers by General von Stuelpnarel, military commander in occupied France, according to the Swiss Telegraphic Agency.—Reuter.

Fate of U.S.-Japanese Talks In Balance

London, Sept. 14.

DIM outlines of a possible Anglo-American-Japanese understanding with Japan concerning East Asia and the Pacific yesterday appeared shaping, although the ultimate decision remains in abeyance as the fate of Tokyo-Washington talks hangs in the balance.

Observers believed Tokyo had not taken definite decisions regarding vital proposals under discussion which appeared directed toward Japanese withdrawal from central and south China.

Also under consideration was said to be a Japanese pledge to abstain from seeking further aggrandizement in the north at Russia's cost as well as in the south at the expense of Britain, the United States, Netherlands East Indies and Thailand.

Concessions Foreshadowed

The mere suggestion that after four years of war Japan would renounce all but economic aspirations in China and Indo-China appeared to call for vital concessions by the Democracies, with due regards for Japanese prestige.

These seemed to be foreshadowed as recognition of Japan's special economic position in China and certain other East Asiatic areas and removal of all financial and commercial restrictions imposed against Japan.

In the negotiations, Japan and the United States were reliably reported to have received indirect but important support from Russia. The United States stand regarding Japan was believed appreciably strengthened by news the Soviets had refrained from withdrawing any troops or planes from the Far East, despite the terrific strain on the German front.

Soviet F.E. Forces Intact

Reliable reports said the Soviet Far Eastern forces remain intact in manpower and material and that Moscow was determined to refuse any territorial concession whatever to Japan and generally to abstain from appeasing Tokyo.

With the British and Dutch acting in closest harmony with the United States in the Pacific and China's loyalty to the Democracies as firm as ever, latest news indicates the first but significant move of Russia toward the ABCD (American, British, Chinese, Dutch) fronts in the Far East.

Although information was still incomplete, foreign diplomats were said to possess a clearer background of the United States-Japanese talks.

Japan Wrecks Plan

The first stage was reported to have been a Washington proposal, made before Japan won control of Indo-China, suggesting neutralization of Indo-China and Thailand, similar to the status of Switzerland. Japan squelched the plan by occupying Indo-China.

The second stage appeared to have followed that occupation and was marked by further American proposals, offering to release Japan's frozen assets and lift trade embargoes on condition Japan would withdraw from Indo-China.

When reports of this offer reached Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, uneasiness grew in Chungking.

The third stage was said to have been opened when Japan, replying, sidestepped the United States' proposals and herself presented a two-point plan providing for a halt in the armament of Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies, Philippines and Australia and use of United States influence to achieve a final Sino-Japanese peace settlement.

Basis of Talks

Somewhat surprisingly, said foreign diplomats here, Washington is alleged to have agreed, without assuming the slightest advance commitment, to conduct talks with Tokyo on the basis of the Japanese proposal.

The agreement seemed to coincide with President Roosevelt's first conversation with Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, after returning from the meeting with Mr. Winston Churchill at sea.

Anxious to forestall Japan's traditional dilatory methods, however, Washington was believed to have

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Japan Ready to "Do or Die" to Retain Position

By H. O. Thompson

Washington, Sept. 14.

Japan is hoping for improved relations with the United States but is prepared to do or die in an effort for supremacy in the Orient if negotiations fail, according to Far Eastern observers.

Observers noted that the new centralized control of the army, while it may be intended to ease Pacific tension, also serves to mobilize the nation more effectively.

America Will Not Recede

Some observers feel that Japan may be unable to extricate itself from the situation resulting from policies of the past decades. It also seems certain that the United States will not recede from its long advocated policies of the open door and equal opportunity. Therefore, unless Japan makes further concessions present conversations may fail.

Some significance was attached to the fact that three big overseas commands—Manchoukuo, China and French Indo-China—were not touched by the Tokyo army changes, thus the commands retain their traditional rights of independent action.

No New Developments

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a press conference yesterday, said there were no new developments in Japanese-United States relations.

Responding to questions regarding a reported basic agreement reached by Tokyo and Washington, Mr. Hull said the talks thus far were only exploratory and were based on the theory of ascertaining whether actual negotiations would be desirable or feasible.—United Press.

Increased Activity In Cyrenaica

Cairo, Sept. 14.

Continuous bombing at Tobruk and extension of patrol activities on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier are reported in a communique issued today from British General Headquarters in the Middle East.

The communique states: "In the Tobruk area, out fighting patrols have made a deep penetration into enemy positions at a number of points without making contact. As a result of our activities, enemy shelling was particularly heavy against the eastern sector of the Tobruk defences. Enemy bombing attacks during the night were continuous but they caused no casualties and no important damage.

"In the frontier area, enemy patrols moving somewhat wider than usual are being successfully engaged."—Reuter.

French Officer Reported Sentenced to Death

London, Sept. 14.

A French colonel, former Military Attache at the French Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, has been sentenced to death in absentia by court-martial at Clermont-Ferrand, according to the Paris radio.—Reuter.

Hunting U-Boats From the Air With Coastal Command Hudsons

By Wing Commander L. V. Frazer

Special to the N.C.D.N.

London, Sept. 14.

IT is singularly appropriate that the first U-boat to be brought back "alive" should have fallen victim to a Lockheed Hudson of the coastal command. No aircraft have hunted submarines longer or with greater success than these American built airliners, converted for war use. No crews deserve good fortune better than young men who go out in all weather, to keep clear the shipping lanes for British convoys.

Hudsons and U-boats are by now hereditary enemies. Before the war was a day old, Hudsons were out over the North Sea searching and hunting. Soon they attacked their first victim. The Captain's report . . . "we saw bombs fall near a submerged hull and then there was a terrific upheaval of oil and air bubbles. . .", was front page news all over the world. The chase was on. It has never let up.

There have been 257 attacks on U-boats by the coastal command air craft since then, many of them having been made by Hudsons.

In these early days of the war, Britain had one squadron of Hudsons. In less than a year, that squadron had logged a million miles of operational flying. Now there are many Hudson squadrons. Their aircraft scour seas, from the Arctic to the Equator; from the mid-Atlantic to the Baltic.

Settled Private Score

When news came through of the captured U-boat, I happened to be with a young Canadian D.F.C. who is himself an experienced Hudson pilot, and has made ferry-flights across the Atlantic. "I think," he said, "that just about wipes out a little private account I had with U-boats." While flying a Hudson he had spotted a U-boat on the surface of the North Sea. Invariably on sighting an air craft, the U-boat crash dives. This one didn't.

As the Hudson came tearing down towards it, bomb doors opened, and guns on the U-boat's deck opened fire. "They hit us wallop on the tail" said the Canadian. "We carried on with our attack and one bomb got her on the conning tower, and probably sank her, but getting home was no picnic for us. We had no elevator and flew rather like a porpoise. We got back safely, but I always regarded it as rather an indignity to be shot at and damaged by a U-boat."

There are other risks for Hudsons more common than the U-boat which shows fight. Enemy air craft and "flak" are part of a gauntlet which must be run even by converted air liners on reconnaissance. Some of the first combats of war were fought between Hudsons and their opposite numbers—usually Dornier eighteen flying boats over the North Sea, from which ships (and hope of rescue in case of trouble) were rapidly disappearing. One Hudson shot down a Dornier in just 35 seconds. . . . "a couple of bursts and she's in the drink". . . . as a pilot described it. Another emerged victor, only after a long shooting match in which one of the Hudson's right cyclone engines was put out of action. The pilot flew home on one engine murming unsolicited testimonies to the manufacturers.

Feats of Levitation

If the air liner passengers who ride smoothly across the American continent could experience the remarkable convolutions of a Hudson in combat, they would be astonished and uncomfortable. In military air craft they would have to do without their seats, but windows are there (with guns poking through), doors in the same place (with deflated dinghy packed inside it) and there is a gun-turret near the twin tail. The external appearance of a Hudson is much like its progenitor Lockheed fourteen. It can be thrown about in "avoiding action" until everything

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Germans Using Every Means of Delaying Departure From Iran

By Reuter's Correspondent

Teheran, Sept. 14.

FOLLOWING two remonstrations made on Thursday by the British Minister in Teheran, the German Legation finally complied, in part, with the British and Russian demands under the recent agreement and after the departure of the first batch of 250 Germans, which had been delayed 13 hours, the preliminary advance guard of 80 Germans left Teheran by train on Friday. Seventy-two are destined for the British lines, at the Ahwaz oil station, and the remainder for the Russians at Kazvin.

They left Teheran at 10 p.m. on Friday, instead of at 8.30 a.m., as was originally agreed and among this first batch of 50, who are to be handed over to the Russians, are the notorious Nazi agents Ramon Gamotta and Meyeru. Both men were employees in an Iran express transport company and it is believed that Gamotta is a German naval officer, using an alias and it is known he played a large part in Rashid Ali's revolt. In addition to these 50, the Russians have asked for a further 42 Germans who are to leave Teheran on Saturday or later, while the remainder will be handed over to the British.

Nazis Hiding in the Hills

It is unlikely that the full number of Nazis demanded by the British and Russians will be forthcoming, since it is known that many Germans have already left Iran, while others are hiding in the hills between Teheran and the Caspian, where they will eventually be rounded up, either by the Russians or by the Iran police.

Two trains carrying the first batches of Germans steamed out one after the other, with a military guard aboard, after the German Minister and other members of the German Legation had shaken hands and saluted each departing German.

Eight occupants of train bound for Kasvin raised a feeble cheer as the train pulled out, while others in the train leaving for Ahwaz shouted their "heils" with rather more vigour and leaning from the windows gave the Hitler salute to the German Minister who stayed on the platform his arm rigidly upright until the train was out of sight.

Postponing the Inevitable

Every possible device has been used by the Germans to stave off, as long as possible, their inevitable surrender.

At 9 o'clock the previous night, one hour before the trains were due to leave, and when everything had been made ready in Teheran's lavish station—military and police guards, representatives of the Russian Embassy, British Legation and Iran Foreign Office, two trains at full steam standing ready—the Germans were able to postpone their departure by taking full advantage of diplomatic conventions, until this morning, when they produced less than one third of the number demanded.

The British and Russian envoys had handed the Iran Government, some days ago, a list of Germans they want delivered immediately, but now the matter had to be arranged between the Persian Government and the German Legation. The Irano-German committee, which was established for this purpose, therefore met on Friday, but proceedings were constantly delayed on various pretexts; for instance three hours before the trains were due to leave, the Germans demanded an adjournment because machine-guns trained on the German Legation by Persian troops, who surrounded the Legation's walls, had not been removed despite the Minister's protest.

Only One Third Handed Over

Finally, at 10 p.m. the committee, completed the list of Germans to be handed over which consisted of about one-third of the number required. The German members of this committee explained that the remainder could not be produced because they had either left Iran, fled from Teheran or had fallen sick.

On Saturday morning still fewer Germans appeared at the station, it being alleged that several others had fallen sick. The Committee is to resume sitting, although it is expected that several days will elapse before arrangements will be completed for all Germans to leave the country.

The Germans have been employing every ruse in order to delay their being handed over, as long as possible. It has even been reported by an American, who made a visit to the German Legation, three hours after trains were supposed to leave, that he was told by the First Secretary to the German Minister that so far no arrangements had yet been heard of for Germans to be handed over—this was an obvious lie since apart from communications made to the Legation itself by the Iranian Government, the Teheran radio also broadcast a list of those Germans to be expelled and had given a full account of the arrangements.

Rumours of Resistance

The Germans had also spread rumours in Teheran that they intended to resist any attempt to remove them from the Legation. This rumour gained some backing by the knowledge that they had secretly collected between 1,000 and 1,500 rifles in the Legation. The rumour caused some consternation in the capital, since it was well-known that if resistance were to be put up, Russian troops, who were only three hours distance at Kazvin, would immediately enter the town.

There are at present 850 Germans, at least half of which are women and children, camped under trees in the large garden of the summer Legation, ten miles outside Teheran. The Legation walls are surrounded by Iranian troops.—Reuter.

Determined Allied Policy

By Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent

London, Sept. 14.

In view of the reluctance of some circles in Iran to accept the present state of affairs, it is emphasized in London that the policy of the British and Soviet Governments requires that there should be complete severance of diplomatic relations between the Iranian Government and the Axis.

Surprise was evoked by the appearance in the Iranian paper "Ettelaat" of an article suggesting that the missions of Axis powers should remain at their present posts, and that political relations between the Axis and Iran would continue as hitherto.

It is now learned that the "Ettelaat," as a result of this article, has been suppressed by the Iranian Government. It is thought that the article was inspired by either the Shah or members of his family.

The British and Soviet Governments are fully alive to the state of affairs, and are determined that the carrying out of their policy in Iran should not be hampered.—Reuter.

British, Russians Meet in Iran

Teheran, Sept. 14.

A detachment of British and Indian troops, headed by the Brigadier commanding the most advanced troops in Iran yesterday paid a formal visit to Russian troops at Kazvin.

Sir Reader Bullard, British Minister in Teheran, and the British Military Attaché were also going to Kazvin, where luncheon will be given by the officer commanding the Russian troops.

The Russian commander will pay a return visit to the British at Hamadan in about a week's time.—Reuter.

Pacific Islands Not Shelled

Melbourne, Sept. 14.

A report that a German raider had shelled Nauru and the Society Islands in the Pacific (not issued by Reuters) is without foundation. The Commonwealth Navy Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, declared today that the report was untrue and expressed the opinion that it was a pity that the report had not been verified before publication.—Reuter.

Nazis Impose Huge Fine on Norwegian Town

Stockholm, Sept. 14.

Reports here from Norway yesterday said it had been officially announced that a fine of 50,000 kroner had been imposed on the town of Skien as the result of demonstrations against the National Smaling (a Nazi-dominated political party).

A curfew also was imposed on Skein and the population was warned that a state of emergency and martial law would be proclaimed if incidents were repeated, said reports.

Reports said that as result of the demonstration troop reinforcements had arrived in Skien. This was the first confirmation here that disturbances of the past few days in Norway had not been confined to the Oslo district.

Meanwhile, a court martial in Oslo imposed death sentence on two persons but then commuted them to life imprisonment at hard labour, for participating in anti-German demonstrations. A total of five sentences to life imprisonment at hard labour were handed out Friday, while four prisoners were sentenced to 15 years two to 12 years and one to 10 years imprisonment at hard labour, said reports from Oslo.—United Press.

Purge of Church Threatened

Oslo, Sept. 14.

A purge of the church in Norway by the National Smaling party yesterday was believed imminent in view of a circular sent to priests.

The circular said that "everybody must realize that the final struggle now going on will determine whether we will keep the churches or whether they will be turned into museums for the Godless."

The circular asked the priests to return it signed, or give reasons for refusing to sign.—United Press.

*R.A.F. Carries Out Smashing Raids

(Continued from page 1)

sinking. A second torpedo struck an other large merchant ship, clouds of smoke and steam resulting from the explosion.

"The remainder of the convoy, consisting of six destroyers and four large and two medium sized merchant ships, was attacked by the R.A.F. Two heavy bombs hit one of the large ships, which was left in a mass of flames from funnel to stern, fire and smoke being seen many miles from the attacking point. The second large ship also sustained direct hits from heavy bombs."

Palermo Bombed Again

The communique continued "Ships and the dry dock at Palermo were attacked by heavy R.A.F. bombers during the night of September 11/12. A large number of bombs straddled a merchantship in dry dock and the red glow of fires was seen in the target area. Accurate observation of damage was hampered by smoke. During the same night, aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm bombed a munitions factory at Licata. Clouds of white smoke and fire resulted from the attack. Another large fire broke out after aircraft had bombed the railway station near Ragusa. Before leaving, the aircraft machine-gunned Licata harbour.

"In Libya, Benghasi was again heavily raided during the night of September 11/12. Many bombs were dropped at the base of Juliana and Cathedral Mole and on quays. Fires broke out. A tanker at the end of Juliana Mole was also attacked and straddled. Direct hits were scored on the mole. On the return journey, our heavy bombers machine-gunned a motor transport and stores on the road between Benghazi and Tokra, motor-transport on the road between Barce and Slonta and a coastal beacon. An Italian Savoia bomber was shot down by R.A.F. fighter in the Western Desert during the night of September 11."—Reuter.

Norwegian Ship Sunk

Stockholm, Sept. 13.

British bombers today raided the northern coast of Norway, dropping several bombs and sinking the Norwegian steamer Lofoten.

The vessel, which went down in a minute, carried a few Norwegian civilians, most of whom were rescued. The crew of the ship was also saved. —Havas Telemondial.

Tobruk, Marsa Matruh Bombed

Rome, Sept. 13.

The German and Italian air forces in North Africa bombed British positions in Marsa Matruh and Tobruk today, the Italian High Command announced this evening.

Enemy airports in the Egyptian desert were also bombed, the communique added.

British planes dropped a few bombs on Benghazi, causing slight damage to residential districts.

An enemy raid on Catania did no damage and there were no casualties.

In East Africa the British air force continued to fly over Italian positions at Gondar.—Havas Telemondial.

Dutch Submarine Sinks Supply Ship

London, Sept. 14.

The Netherlands Admiralty yesterday said a Dutch submarine operating in the Mediterranean torpedoed and sank a heavily laden supply ship of about 6,000 tons.—United Press.

*Hunting U-Boats From the Air

(Continued from page 1)

moveable inside is performing remarkable feats of levitation, and crews must hang on to something stable to prevent themselves from being hurled around in space.

It is not often that the excitement of combat or attack relieves the monotony of coastal command patrols. The operational flight which I made recently in a Hudson was typical of thousands of others. We received a report of a suspected U-boat in a certain position in the Atlantic. There would just be time to get to the spot before dark—weather permitting.

It was a showery day and our meteorological people were a bit anxious about cloud and mist closing in before nightfall. That would make landing hazardous, but eventually they felt satisfied that all would be well and we went down in the aircraft.

The Hudson on the ground is rather like a whale out of water and the turret on the tail is as necessary though it doesn't improve the grace of its lines. But once its comfortingly powerful engines have lifted it in the air and the landing wheels retract, it acquires a new grace. The noise of the engines is loud but one can converse by shouting or use the intercommunication telephone. The pilot had throttled back to steady the crushing speed as the air-gunner climbed in his turret, and the wireless operator at his neatly furnished table established contact with the base.

Oil Streak Sighted

No noise as we crossed the coast, the navigator was lying full length taking drift sight to check the wind and sideways drift of the air craft. He did it frequently throughout the flight. It enabled him to pin-point his position on his chart at any moment.

The sea below was roughish, seared by streaks of foam, and long "windlanes." There wasn't a ship in sight. At last we reached the area where a U-boat was suspected to be lurking. We made "a creeping line ahead" to search until our tracks on the navigator's chart looked like folds of a Chinese cracker.

Darkness was falling when the pilot leaned suddenly forward and tipped the wing-tip skywards in a steep turn. Below us was a long streak of oil showing dark against the foam-flecked sea. We flew the length of it. It was over a mile long and one end had a curve short arm which appeared to be growing longer. With fading daylight it was impossible to take time from checking any movement of the oil streak. Soon we should lose it altogether.

"We'll put our bombs to end it" said the pilot. Down we flew to the streak and away went the bombs. They fell just ahead of the oil where the submarine would be if she were making a track.

A moment later the sea bubbled like a volcano. More oil welled-up and spread a dirty patch over the surface. Big bubbles of gas or air welled up, held together for a moment and burst. Gradually the sea calmed, and as we looked back in the last light of the day, white horses were breaking in smooth oil.

Through the darkness we flew home. In places the cloud was "down on the deck." The pilot could go no lower for fear of hitting the sea and we flew blind. But "met" were right. The aerodrome was clear.

Our report of course was not conclusive as it so often must be. But the pilot remarked as we walked away to late supper: "You know I liked the look of those air bubbles! I wonder...."

*U.S.-Japanese Talks in Balance

(Continued from page 1)

earmarked a one month period, expiring next Tuesday, for Washington and Tokyo exploratory talks. It was not known whether the period has been extended.

During August the United States was reported to have further clarified its position by warning Japan against any further northward expansion against Russia as well as against any continuance of the southward push.—United Press.

Differences Can Be Bridged

Washington, Sept. 13.

Senator Walter F. George, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, voiced his opinion to the press that there is reason to hope that the difficulties which led to the freezing of Japanese assets in the United States eventually will be worked out amicably.

There can be an adjustment of United States-Japanese differences, the Senator added.

Another member of the American Upper Chamber, commenting on President Roosevelt's omission of mention of Japan in his speech on Thursday night, said that he believed that President Roosevelt did not wish "to scatter his fire," and for this reason refrained from discussing Far Eastern problems directly.

The Senator added, however, that Japan should not assume that the whole of American attention is directed elsewhere, or that there is any slackening in the United States Government's resolve in opposing aggression in the Far East.—Domei.

Finnish Trade Mission Going to Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 14.

An economic delegation from Finland will leave for Germany within the next few days, according to the official German news agency, D.N.B., in a message from Helsinki.

The Finnish Minister of Industry and Commerce, M. V. Tanner, will head the delegation and will confer with the German Minister of economics, Dr. W. Funk.—Reuter.

Spanish Labour Leader Arrested

Rome, Sept. 14.

The Barcelona police have arrested Senor Rafael Llovet Arnal, leader of the Spanish National Confederation of Labour, on a charge of having "organized 160 assassinations of Spanish patriots," says a message to the official Italian news agency.—Reuter.

Capt. Lyttleton in Jerusalem

London, Sept. 14.

Captain Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of State in the Middle East, has arrived in Jerusalem after a brief visit to Transjordan.—Reuter.

U-Boat Menace Under Control As Shipping Losses Drop

New York, Sept. 14.

LONDON'S official announcement early last week of the sharp drop in shipping losses in July and August makes important news for the British who recall that the U-boat campaign almost caused the defeat of the Allies in the World War.

The announcement does not necessarily mean that the present U-boat menace has been defeated, but it does indicate that it is being brought under control.

The British stopped issuing shipping loss figures on May 31, but the Germans themselves admit a sharp drop in those months—about 40 per cent.

In a review of two years of war, Rear-Admiral Cadow gave the German figures for British losses in the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung." He reported that up to the end of June, the German Navy and Air Force sank 12,400,000 tons of British and Allied shipping—an average of more than 500,000 tons monthly for 22 months.

Admiral Cadow said that the total increased to 13,000,000 tons in the next two months, or 600,000 tons monthly for July and August, reducing the average to 300,000 tons monthly.

British Figures Lower

British figures are considerably lower. The Admiralty announced that up to June the total losses amounted to 7,818,122 tons. Adding a hypothetical 500,000 tons for July and August the British total would be under 8,000,000 tons—about one-fourth of what Britain had at the start of the war or acquired since.

Thus Britain has about 75 per cent. of her shipping capacity. On July 1, 1939, Britain had 21,001,924 tons. She added—according to British sources—7,000,000 tons from conquered countries, making a total of more than 28,000,000 tons. Acquisitions from the United States and British shipbuilding would swell the figure to an undisclosed extent as no official figures are available.

Axis Shipping Figures

The Axis had about 14,000,000 tons available, including Germany's original merchant fleet.

Announcements by British press services said that 4,000,000 tons from this total were sunk, scuttled or captured. Germany also has not been fully able to use captured ships and harbours.

The African campaign has made Axis shipping, mainly Italian, extremely vulnerable. The increased British war on shipping in the Mediterranean probably accounts for London's claim that British losses in July and August were only one-third of the Axis losses.

Reasons for Reduction

The reduction of British losses may be attributed partly to the strengthening of convoys, new defence methods and the United States patrol in the west Atlantic which released badly needed escort vessels for duty elsewhere.

Thus, despite the great German effort, supplies are flowing to Britain along its Atlantic lifeline.

On the other hand, the Germans have not be able to break the British blockade. They have been forced to turn first to the Balkans and then to Russia for supplies. They were getting some supplies from those countries. What they would not give Germany is trying to take.—United Press.

*American Vessel Damaged at Suez

(Continued from page 1)

New Message Expected from FDR

Washington, Sept. 14.

President Roosevelt is expected very shortly, possibly on Monday, to send a new message on the Lease-Lend programme to Congress. It is thought that this message will do more than ask for a new appropriation, and that it will endeavour to change the status that the Lend-Lease programme occupies in the public and Congressional mind.

The emphasis so far has always been on the note of aid for Britain and others fighting the battle for democracy. It is expected that the President will now try to get its real status recognised and stress the collaboration between Britain and the United States by showing the country and Congress that in providing Britain with tools, the United States is not only aiding Britain, but also herself in a struggle, the result of which vitally affects America.—Reuter.

Axis Attacks On Roosevelt

London, Sept. 14.

"Roosevelt's political manifestos have only one aim—the launching of the whole people of America into a Jewish war." According to the official German news agency, this semi-official statement concludes yet another attack by Berlin on President Roosevelt, following his latest broadcast.

The statement also says: "Germany, however, does not regulate her actions by the wishes and needs of those across the Atlantic, but only by her own."

Signor Gayda, Mussolini's mouthpiece is reported from Rome by the Italian official news agency to have returned to the attack with the following: "The world is confronted with a *de facto* declaration of war, formulated by the Washington Government, which has been careful not to define the geographical limits of its action. Italy and Germany have tried to circumscribe the conflict, while North American bellicosity wants to leave the doors open to war in all parts of the world. The Axis powers must now revise their attitude and adapt their action of legitimate defence to the fresh necessities created by the plan of North American aggression."

U.S.-Nazi Relations "Unchanged"

Berlin, Sept. 14.

Authorized German sources yesterday said that President Roosevelt's freedom of the seas speech had not affected United States-German formal diplomatic relations, although actual relations had been affected.

The sources told foreign correspondents that "as far as formal diplomatic relations are concerned there is nothing to indicate they were affected. But if one is speaking of inner diplomatic relations, or 'diplomatic relations of sentiment' we can only agree that they have been affected."

German authorized sources again commented on President Roosevelt's speech along the same lines as contained in a formal statement Friday. They added, however, that "all of President Roosevelt's actions have one purpose, and one objective—to precipitate the United States people into a Jewish war to preserve the position of international Jewry."—United Press.

Petain Gets Copy of Speech

Washington, Sept. 14.

Rear-Admiral Leahy, U.S. Ambassador to the Vichy regime, delivered a copy of the Roosevelt speech to Marshal Petain, said Mr. Cordell Hull, at a press conference yesterday.

There was absolutely nothing new in America and Japanese relations, he stated. He said only exploratory talks were in progress, based on the theory that they may ascertain whether negotiations for a settlement of Pacific problems would be feasible or not.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Unit Now In Russia

By Reuters Air Correspondent

London, Sept. 14.

A wing of the Royal Air Force has arrived in Russia, it was announced today. This means that direct air assistance to the Russian air force has been rendered at a crucial stage in the campaign on the eastern front.

The significance of this development lies in the fact that after three months of fighting on an unprecedented scale in the history of warfare, it must be the primary aim of the German military commanders to achieve a decisive result before the winter. It is reasonable to assume from Mr. Churchill's disclosure in Parliament last week that hundreds of British fighters have been sent to Russia, and that some have already arrived, that the wing sent is one exclusively of fighters.

A wing includes full operational and adminstrative personnel, ground and maintenance staff and reserves. The exact composition of a wing is not usually revealed in war-time, but it is very elastic. The strength of a fighter wing of an advanced air striking force of the R.A.F. at the opening of the Battle of France was two squadrons. Later in that campaign, it was increased. No information is available as to the officer commanding the wing in Russia.

A start has been made in direct air assistance to Russia. The speed with which the R.A.F. in Russia goes into action may be one determining factor for success in this zone.—Reuter.

News Welcomed in Cairo

Cairo, Sept. 14.

News that a Wing of the Royal Air Force has reached Russia has caused much satisfaction in the southern sector of the Allied Front, of which Cairo is the headquarters.

Civilians, as well as military quarters, realise how closely the defence of the Middle East, India and even Africa itself is bound up with the defence of Russia. It is felt here that other and not less striking measures of Anglo-Russian co-operation may be anticipated in the near future.—Reuter.

With its distinguished cast of eight players completed except for a single role, the screen version of "Ladies in Retirement," Gilbert Miller stage hit, has been put into production by Columbia Pictures. Principals in the picture are Ida Lupino, Louis Hayward, Elsa Lanchester, Evelyn Keyes, Isobel Elsom, Edith Barrett and Clyde Cook.

Clodius Received By Sarajoglu

Ankara, Sept. 13.

Dr. Karl Clodius, head of the German economic mission to Turkey, was received at Ankara today by M. Sukru Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister.—Havas Telemonial.

Young Shizuoka Couple Decorated For Good Marriage

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

First of the 300 couples due to be selected and decorated this year by the Welfare Ministry for "marriage from the standpoint of eugenics," was 27-year old Junichi Sakuhara and his 22-year old wife Toki of Shizuoka Prefecture, the "Japan Times and Advertiser" reported today.

The paper pointed out that the plan of decorating couples for being nuptially bound on a sound eugenics basis is practised only in Japan, while besides Japan "such means of lending marriage expenses and allotting subsidies to prolific families only are being undertaken at present in Germany."

Ten Regulations

The "Japan Times" listed the following ten regulations regarding marriage, as announced by the Welfare Ministry' Eugenics Marriage Advice Board:—

1. Select one whom one can trust as a faithful life companion;
2. Select one who is both spiritually and physically healthy;
3. Exchange health certificates between each other;
4. Select one without any bad hereditary diseases;
5. Avoid consanguineous marriages if possible;
6. Merry as soon as possible.
7. Don't be prejudiced by superstitions or conventions;
8. Respect the opinions of your parents and elders;
9. The marriage ceremony should be as simple as possible and notification of marriage should be concluded on the same day; and
10. Bear healthy children for the country.—Domei.

German General Killed on Eastern Front

Berlin, Sept. 14.

General Ritter von Schobert was killed in action on the eastern front on September 12, the High Command announced today.

Gen. von Schobert was the highest German officer whose death in action in the eastern campaign was announced and the fourth German general announced killed on the eastern front.

A special communique issued by the High Command on August 6 mentioned him as the commander of the mixed German and Rumanian Army which had advanced from Bessarabia across the central Dniester River sector to the northeast to effect a junction with the Nazi forces thrusting southeastwards from Galicia.

Served in World War

A member of an old Bavarian officers' family, Gen. von Schobert had served in the World War in the 1st Bavarian Infantry regiment and was severely wounded.

He received the highest Bavarian decoration—the Max Josef Order—for distinguished conduct during the 1918 drive. He also received the Bavarian Military Service Cross and the Hohenzollern Order.

He joined the Reichswehr after the World War and commanded the 33rd Division which occupied Rhineland in 1936.

Success Over French

He was appointed commander of the 7th Army Corps in 1938 and was simultaneously promoted to general of infantry.

Gen. von Schobert's greatest achievement was in France last year. He commanded the German Army Corps which broke through north to Verdun last year and for this feat he was promoted Colonel-General by Chancellor Adolf Hitler on July 19, 1940, during the Fuhrer's speech before the Reichstad.

He was born in 1883.—United Press.

No Appeasement in Pacific, Says New Zealand Premier

Auckland, Sept. 14.

United States-Japanese negotiations are still in a delicate stage, and it is impossible to say whether they will be successful, stated the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Frazer, following his return from England and North America.

He declared that he had discussed the Pacific situation fully with President Roosevelt. Referring to the Japanese-American talks, he said: "One thing is clear—there will be no policy of appeasement at the expense of the League of Nations. It is to be hoped that Japan will accept that fact."

Mr. Frazer mentioned that New Zealand's trade agreement with Canada, which is due to expire six months hence, had been extended for the duration of the war. Ratification of this would take place after his return to Wellington.

U.S. Legation at Wellington

Negotiations were still proceeding for establishment of a United States legation at Wellington.

All New Zealand butter products during the season ended July had now been shipped or were being loaded, the Prime Minister revealed.

Discussing a desire in some quarters for an Imperial War Cabinet, Mr. Frazer said New Zealand would be pleased to consider any scheme which would improve co-operation, but it would be impossible for the New Zealand Prime Minister to be a permanent member of such a cabinet as the Prime Minister's place was clearly in his own country. This fact would apply even to a greater extent if trouble arose in the Pacific. —Reuter.

Increased Air Raid Preparedness Urged For Berliners

Berlin, Sept. 14.

Berliners today received copies of new leaflets signed by the assistant Mayor, Herr Ludwig Steed, and the Police chief, Count Wolf von Helldorf, urging increased air raid preparedness.

The leaflets instructed Berliners to rush for cellars and shelters immediately they hear alarm signals and suggested that they don warm clothing and carry a suit case containing their valuables, including identification cards and papers proving they are of Aryan descent.—United Press.

Another Girl Guide Is Robbed

Adding to the many cases in recent months in which girl guides were lured to hotels and robbed was the ghastly last night of another "guide" who was sent to a room in the Wing On Lodging House, Hoopeh Road, to conduct new arrivals on a tour of the city by night.

No sooner had the girl got into the room than she was set upon by four men who bound and gagged her and robbed her of all the jewellery she was carrying and cash, altogether amounting to $300. The robbers escaped while the victim was not released until a few hours later, when a boy of the establishment entered the room.

Japanese Offensive Against Chinese Reds in Shansi

Chungking, Sept. 14.

Details of the Japanese offensive against the 18th Group Army (Chinese Communist forces) holding out in the mountains bordering Shansi and Hopei provinces, were revealed for the first time this morning by the "Hsin Hua Jih Pao," official organ of the Chinese Communist Party.

The daily asserts that the Japanese are using 100,000 troops in the offensive, including parachute troops, for the first time in the war in China, for surprise raids on bases in the rear of the Communist forces.

The Japanese offensive, which was launched on August 14, is still going on, and is expected to last four months. Since the end of July, it is reported, the Japanese have concentrated 50,000 troops along the Peiping-Suiyan, Peiping-Hankow, Chengtai and northern Tungpu railways for the offensive. Together with the 50,000 original garrison troops, the paper states, the Japanese forces participating in the offensive at present consist of about 10,000 men.

Four Columns

The Japanese northern column is advancing from Ling Chiu, in northwest Shansi province, south-westward in the direction of the Fuping highway. The Japanese eastern column is advancing from points to the west of Peiping, in the vicinity of Fanshan, Chochow and Yihsien, north-westward into the Tafangshan mountains to the west of the Peiping Hankow railway.

The Japanese south-eastern column is moving from Yuhsien, to the north of the Chengtai railway, in a northerly direction into the Sinchowshan mountains. The Japanese western column is advancing from the Wutaishan mountains eastwards along the Fuping highway towards the Hopei and Shansi border.

The Communist daily claims that the Japanese used parachute troops in the drive westward from Shaho, supporting them by large numbers of aircraft. The parachute troops are said to have been dealt with successfully by Chinese units.—Reuter.

Indo-China, Japan to Exchange Art Objects

Hanoi, Sept. 13.

Arrangements have been completed for the exchange of ancient art objects between French Indo-China and Japan by the Society for the Promotion of International Cultural Relations, in Tokyo, and the Institute of the Far East, in Hanoi, it was reliably learned here today.

Utensils of stone and sculptures dating back to the Khmer Royal Dynasty, bronzes and other objects totalling 71 pieces in all, will be sent to the Imperial Household Museum in Tokyo, while art objects of the Nara, Heian and Kamakura periods will be sent to museum in Hanoi, Saigon, ano other places.

Meanwhile, French Indo-China will send more than 2,000 industrial and art objects to the "Greater South Seas Exhibition" to open in Tokyo on October 15.—Domei.

Record Week of War Savings in India

Simla, Sept. 14.

India ushered in the third year of the war with a record week's subscriptions to the defence savings movement.

For the week ending September 6, subscriptions to the three per cent. Defence Loan totalled over £2,625,000 while sales of Post Office Savings Certificates amounted to £80,000—a record week's total since the movement was initiated.—Reuter.

*Huge Air Battle Over Leningrad

(Continued from page 1)

Gen. Dobroserdov said that working men and women were helping the army to fortify the approaches to Kiev. He said the Luftwaffe had not yet bombed Kiev due to the valiant defence of the Red Air Force which shot down 130 planes at approaches to the city.

Newspapers played up a radio broadcast from Kiev and Leningrad to Moscow Friday in which speakers said railways, tramways, electric light and water service were normal. The opera, movies, vaudeville houses and circuses also were said to be functioning.

Fighting Rages in Smolensk Area

Official despatches, meanwhile, said fierce battles were continuing in the Smolensk area, where Germans were counter-attacking in individual sectors, trying to recover lost ground.

The despatches said the Russians had withstood the German thrusts and with renewed counter-attacks captured the village of Steclovo.

After several unsuccessful battles, said the despatches, the Germans launched a "psychological attack" near Kokovkino village. Two hundred screaming, heavily armed motorcycles raced across the no-mans-land around the village, machine-gunning Soviet trenches, said the despatches. The Russians at first did not resist the cycles, then they opened a hurricane fire and wiped out all 200, the despatches said.—United Press.

Cyprus Strongly Defended

Nicosia, Sept. 14.

The island of Cyprus now has the strongest garrison in its history. It is now possible to reveal that this has been achieved as a result of the recent arrival of strong reinforcements which include armoured detachments. There have been large-scale invasion exercises with heavy artillery, supported by infantry. These included exercises for dealing with parachutists and air-borne troops.

The islanders themselves have been greatly heartened by Great Britain's obvious determination to hold this strategic outpost in the eastern Mediterranean. The lessons of Crete, it is stated, have been fully learned.

Recent occasional moonlight raids by the Italians have been ineffective. —Reuter.

New Drastic Decree Announced in Paris

Vichy, Sept. 14.

Paris morning newspapers yesterday published a front page notice signed by the German Commander-in-Chief of France instituting the death sentence for all Frenchmen guilty of possessing firearms.

The notice said "according to regulations, possession of arms, firearms and other war material is prohibited and is punishable by death or other sentence. Whosoever in violation of the above regulation still has arms and war materials in his possession can henceforth expect nothing but the death sentence. Signed, Vonulpnagel.—United Press.

Tokyo Envoy-at-Large Sailing for U.S.

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

Well-informed quarters reported this evening that Mr. Kaname Wakasugi, Minister-at-Large to the United States, will leave Yokohama at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for Washington aboard an unnamed vessel.

It was recalled that Mr. Wakasugi returned to Japan on August 30 to report on diplomatic and political affairs in the United States.—Domei.

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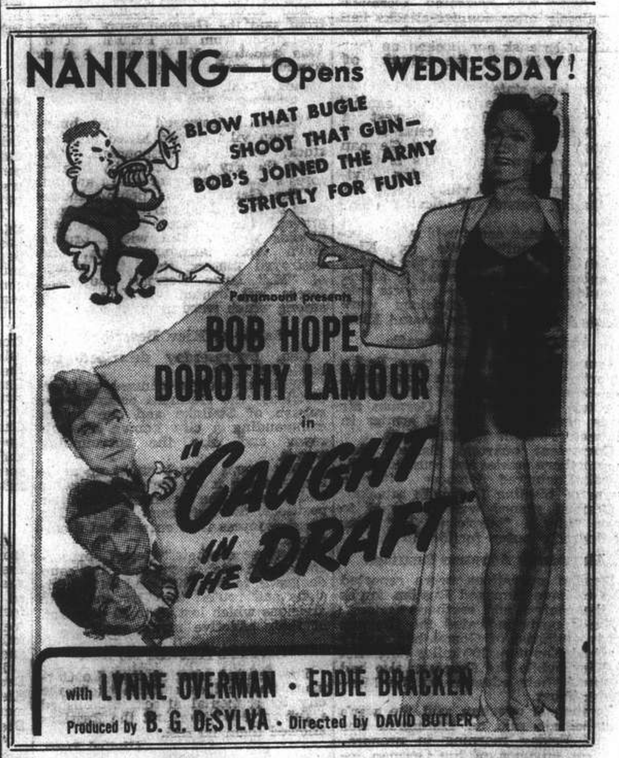

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WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

London, Aug. 11.

The Queen's broadcast last night was excellent by any standard. I don't know whether it reached the Far East: once put on the air words go to all sorts of regions to which they are not primarily directed. For instance a friend of mine who broadcasts to the Far East has evidence that what he says is clearly heard in Australia and West Africa. But you would have had to get up at 4 a.m. to hear Her Majesty. She has excellent delivery and a clear voice and what she said was so much appreciated in America that the speech was repeated five hours later than the first delivery. There is a popular libel that Royalties' speeches are always written for them. This may have been true of some Royalties in the past, though as their general education is probably far above the level of that of the average citizen, it is hard to see why they should be considered incapable of composing a speech. It certainly is not true today. It is said that the King's broadcasts are seen beforehand by the Government owing to the constitutional position he holds. But this does not apply to the Queen, who works over her broadcasts for several days beforehand and cons them so thoroughly that by the time of delivery she almost knows them by heart. One thing one noticed last night was the close resemblance of the Queen's voice to that of Princess Elizabeth, whose really admirable broadcast of a few months ago everyone remembers.

* * *

"The First Detachment"

In last week's papers there was a photograph of which a copy should surely be preserved in the War Museum for its unique historical interest. It showed a platoon, or file, or squad (I don't know the right word) of artillerymen on the march, in which were A.T.S. girls marching shoulder to shoulder with the men. While the latter man the guns, the girls handle the range-finders, predictors and other field equipment. "Pretty Polly Oliver" in the song disguised herself as a drummer to go to the war by her true lover's side. But this is the first instance, I suppose, in British history in which girls have been officially put into the ranks alongside men. I wrote some weeks ago of how girls were being trained for range-finding and spotting for the guns. But the innovation has reached an importance which deserves special notice. In an article in today's "Times" describing the great improvement made in recent months in our defences against night bombing, both by the Fighter Command and the Anti-Aircraft Command, particular mention is made of the number of A.T.S. girls who have been taken in by the A.A. Command to take the place of men in handling precision instruments. "The first detachment of them" says "The Times" "have already been in action and in quickness and dexterity were found to be the equals, sometimes the superiors of the men." Side by side with the picture mentioned, was another of a group of girls working the ropes of a barrage balloon. This service also is being widely extended. Girls engaged in it have been interviewed, of course, and say that the handling of a balloon in a high wind is more a matter of knack than strength. Anyway they seem to manage it. One detail may be mentioned. Men speak of their balloon as "she," girls call it "he"—in both instances, no doubt, an expression of the unaccountable caprice of either sex as viewed by the other.

* * *

Plain But Neat

New books of clothing coupons are ready for distribution, but we are not to have them until we have used up the old margarine coupons. There were 26 of them, so there will be 40 in the new books. But whether we have been thrifty or extravagant with the old coupons we shall only be allowed to use 20 of the new ones this year, the object of a paternal Board of Trade being to prevent us from squandering all our substance at Christmas and thus having nothing left for spring clothing. Certain changes are introduced, a new classification for rain-coats according to the lining, and for cardigans, which will be "couponed," if the word may pass, by weight and not by length of sleeve. I browsed along the shops in Regent Street on Friday afternoon, most of which are having summer sales. It is odd to see articles ticketed with the number of coupons as well as the price. What, however, struck me most was the immense number and variety of things for sale at really extremely reasonable prices. The only question is whether the public have enough coupons to buy them all. But considering that we have been at war for two years, we certainly cannot complain of any lack of good clothes. Actually of course no one tries to be smart. If we achieve tidiness, what more should we ask?

* * *

The Black Market

I have not mentioned food for some time, but assuredly the same may be said of our supplies of that as of clothing. Lord Woolton speaking at Cheltenham on Saturday said that he could not hold out much hope of more meat while the war lasts, though he felt confident of giving us a sufficiency of most things we want, and he is making special provision for children and the workers in heavy industries. Actually there is a feeling that Lord Woolton has done well, and that where muddle occurs it is probably due to the hidebound minds of officials under him, congenitally fixed on "the letter that killeth" and afraid to take any responsibility. In one respect, however, there seems to be ground for complaint, namely, that far more might have been done to break the black market and thus keep down the prices of unrationed foodstuffs. Lord Woolton has now adopted the plan which has been urged on him repeatedly of licensing the genuine dealers in foods—producers, wholesalers and retailers. Still there is the danger that the speculator may swoop on the shops and buy up all their supplies as they come in, after which they will have their own means of disposing of them. Magistrates are much to blame. Food speculators brought before them are let off with fines which do not represent one day's profit. The general feeling is that they should "be sent down" for a long stretch.

* * *

Manly Moustaches

Among other curiosities of the times is a tendency to the revival of Edwardian moustaches, large curling ornaments in place of the small tooth-brush which has been the vogue for so many years. It is said that this is partly due to the imperative need that men feel of preserving their ascendancy over the vast numbers of women with whom their work is surrounded. It is said that a woman will meekly endure a telling-off from a man with a heavy moustache which she would never stand from one clean-shaven. Discipline must be preserved. But the heavy moustache is a trying appendage, at least to others. Again we shall see that hideous article the moustache-cup in common use. And just think, those of you who can remember what it was like, of having to sit next a man eating a plate of thick soup through a big moustache!

"V" Night at "Follies" "N.C.D.N." Photo.

A gay group, glimpsed at one of the garden attractions that made the XCDN "Moonlight Follies" the success of the season, including Miss Frances Sheridan, Mrs. Dorothy Ellis, Mrs. G. M. Cowe and Mr. N. S. Jacobs.

B. W. A.

Monday, Sept. 15.—Needlecraft at Headquarters, 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday, Sept. 16.—War Work at Headquarter 5 p.m.

Wednesday, Sept. 17.—War Work at Headquarters 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Thursday, Sept. 18.—War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon. Musical and Dramatic Section Garden Party at 677 Rue Bourgeat.

Friday, Sept. 19.—War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Saturday, Sept. 20.—Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

The Musical and Dramatic Section are opening the season with a Garden Party at 677 Rue Bourgeat kindly lent by Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Talbot. There will be dances by pupils of the Bateman King Studio, songs and a Musical Competition. Tea will be served at 4.30 and a small charge of $2 will be made to defray expenses. Members may bring friends, but the Committee would like to know in advance how many teas are required.

The Bridge and Mahjongg Section have arranged the following dates when Bridge and Mahjongg will be played at Headquarters, Sept. 25, October 23, November 20, December 18. Bookings should be made at the office. Tables will be $12. Members are reminded that cancelled tables will be charged for unless cancelled before noon on the previous day.

The Social Service Board are holding a Jumble Sale on October 3. Members and their friends are asked to send in Jumble. Everything in the way of clothing, household goods, or furniture will be acceptable. If in doubt please ring the B.W.A. Office 10220.

Members are advised that the Chairman, Mrs. V. Arnold-Jones, was obliged to resign on account of her departure from Shanghai, and Mrs. G. E. Marden has been elected Chairman of the Association.

The Things on Our Walls

Few people think of reframing their pictures—but Susan Sheridan explains in "The New York Times Magazine" what an improvement a new frame can be, and also what amusement can be got out of the things we hang on our walls. Even though we may feel that now is not exactly the time to launch out, we can at least follow her imaginings with pleasure.

The pictures in a room are rather like the signature on a letter. Whatever the rest of the décor may tell you about the character and taste of the owner the pictures will either refute or confirm it. But to many people they are nothing of the sort; they are just something the complete household should have, something to fill up that blank space on the wall. And in effect the "letter" is just signed with a typewritten Jane Smith. So whether you go in for floral prints or original Picassos, your home will have more personality if the pictures are chosen because they really mean something to you.

* * *

What's more, they should mean something as of today. You may still love that drawing you bought in 1926—perhaps it was good enough to be timeless. On the other hand, it may now have about as much appeal as a low-waisted dress and a cloche hat; a stern critical squint at all your pictures might be a good idea. (Perhaps there is a good load for next year's rummage sale).

* * *

Fashions in Frames

But even people who have well-crystallized ideas about art go to pieces when it comes to framing. Mrs. Erna Raymond, who is the joint head of one of the largest firms dealing in reproductions and frames, says that most people are timid on this score, and that if they would only remember that pictures are meant to be framed they would have fewer inhibitions. Proof of this last is seen in the fact that many landscape artists set up a frame and look through it at the scene they are painting.

* * *

There are no hidebound rules about what type of frame to use on a given picture any more than there are rules about art. A sense of appropriateness is an important factor, and, generally speaking, the frame should be considered half in relation to the picture and half in relation to the other things in the room. However, fashions in framing change about once every five or eight years. If you haven't had anything done over recently perhaps it would be worth while to lug the whole collection to the nearest shop and have them reset, the way people do their jewels.

* * *

According to Mrs. Raymond, the trend now is toward more rococo designs. Ten years ago, as a reaction from heavy gilt and dark oak, people wanted nothing but light-coloured austere modern. Now this craze has palled and the "modern" frame looks a little bare and uninteresting. Today's rococo, however, is not the shiny ornate stuff of the Nineties; the designs are simpler and cleaner looking and gold leaf is softened and "antiqued." It is really modern plus ornamentation.

* * *

Victorian Fancy

Another old-fashioned idea can be used in two ways; this is the Victorian shadow box. You can either have a real one, a still-life, mounted on a background and framed in a glass-fronted "box"; or you can use the principle of recessing to spotlight a tiny detailed painting; this means that the frame comes out at you from the mat—the mat being thick and laid over the picture, in turn forms another step in. This helps to focus your eye on it and to give the painting more importance.

* * *

Mrs. Raymond thinks that, on the whole, traditional things should be done in the traditional way; etchings, for instance, probably are at their best with a mat that matches the paper and narrow black frame, but sometimes a little unconventionality produces fresh results.

* * *

If the workmanship is good and the wood has an attractive grain Audobons can look lovely without mats in natural sand-beige frames about three inches wide; and oak, pickled but not varnished, is often appropriate for sporting prints. If you have a particular fondness for certain famous paintings you could have a set of smallscale reproductions done all alike in linen or canvas covered frames and hung close together in a row to make a frieze.

* * *

Family Albums

People who own good collections of old family photographs are lucky. The absurd pictures of Aunt Belle in an 1890 motoring costume or little Albert nude on a bear rug are something to treasure. There are lots of ways of using these that will add amusement value to an informal room.

* * *

Five of them could be put each in their own ornate little frame, and then hung on a cloth background within a huge "portrait" frame (this is James Pendleton's idea), or you could take one especially good one and surround it with a mat of lace paper, plus a velvet cover frame. Current snapshots can be used as follows: above a waist-high moulding on your wall, mount a piece of material, sacking or plush, about a foot deep; cover this with glass that is held by vertical pieces of grooved wood so that it can be taken out; the photographs can be put in helter-skelter or neatly as you like.

* * *

Permanent Pictures

Those who hold by the theory "good-pictures-or-none-at-all, so-I'll-do-without," might be interested in some other "space" decorations. Reproductions of sculpture, modern or old, as a movie star said, give a room lots of "class." Plaster casts of famous Greek pieces are decorative, and we know a man who has a full-sized white plaster greyhound sitting on his mantelpiece. Or you could make a picture of your windows by framing them exactly as you would a painting and adding sea shells or plants on the ledge.

Waxworks' Wardrobe

Tidings from Paris that the famous Musée Grevin, France's equivalent to our Madame Tussaud's, has been graciously permitted to reopen (without Mr. Chamberlain and his umbrella but with Admiral Darlan and Messieurs Laurel et Hardy) recalls a famous row which rose in mid-Victorian times over what the Grevin management deemed impolite criticism of the clothes the exhibits were given to wear. Now, as then, the observer may perceive waxworks wear their trouserings full long—to hide their lack of socks. Parisian students professed to find this bare-feet-in-boots economy an insult to the scientists, artists, and men of letters so displayed and demanded for them better-fitting shirts and boots which were obviously not the cheapest obtainable. Similar criticisms then arose in London over the wardrobe of some of our own dummies. "Now when shirts can be purchased at the rate of six for forty shillings," ran one protest, "it is not becoming that His Majesty The Emperor of The French should be dressed in Whitechapel slops!"

Nursing Conditions

The Minister of Health has received from the Royal College of Nursing a letter recommending a national scale of salaries and of conditions for professional hospital nurses. Since Miss Horsbrugh lately announced guaranteed salaries for nurses and student nurses belonging to the Civil Nursing Reserve the college, which represents over 30,000 fully trained nurses and more than 8,000 student nurses, has received letters from all over the country demanding that their salaries should be revised.

The council of the college sent to the Minister, to all hospitals, and to kindred institutions a recommendation that staff nurses whose annual salaries range from £50 to £75 should have £100, and that ward sisters now getting from £75 to £110 should start from £150. At present many sister tutors are so badly paid, invaluable though their work is, that they go off to other tasks; £130 to £150 is too little, and a considerable increase is recommended. Urging that no matron of even a small hospital should get less than £250 a year, the college wants matrons to be able to reach £1,000 a year.

The college also desires a national pension scheme for nurses. It hopes the Government will use the scheme it puts forward as a standard for any future recommendations, and it believes that public support may bring this about.

New Ambulance for China

Colby M. Chester, the chairman of the Special Gifts Committee of the United China Relief in the U.S.A., watches as Ching Chih-yee, a Chinese woman artist, puts the final brush stroke to the symbol which means "strength to triumph." The symbol appears on the doors of ten new ambulances destined for China.

Norwegians Arming to Battle Against Nazi "New Order"

ON September 10 the Nazis added another two names to their long and grim list of crimes when they court-martialed and executed two well-known and respected Norwegians, Viggo Hansteen and Vikstrom. The Germans, however, will find that the kind of methods which may work against their own people will not be tolerated in Norway. There is going to be plenty done against the quislings and Terbovens in the near future.

Full details of the Nazi "New Order" in Norway were given by Mr. K. A. Persen in his weekly "Uncensored News from Norway" broadcast over XMHA yesterday. His talk follows:

On September 10, the Nazis added another two names to their long and grim list of crimes when following a court martial they summarily executed two well known and respected Norwegians whose only offense had been that they tried in the face of Nazi injustice to uphold the dignities and rights of the men who trusted them. Viggo Hansteen and Vikstrom became martyrs for their cause. Instead of stamping out the opposition to their cursed regime the Nazis have succeeded by these cold blooded murders to create a tremendous reaction among the 350,000 Norwegian trade unionists and the situation today in Norway can only be termed as extremely grave. Terboven has committed another of his usual blunders and the Germans will now find that they will have their hands more than full in Norway. I have not as yet received any confirmation of the United Press despatch dated September 12, to the effect that a general strike has broken out in Norway but it would not surprise me to hear that such is the case.

The Germans will find that the kind of methods which may work against their own people will not be tolerated in Norway. The present situation is a logical outcome of Terboven's attempts to Nazify the Trade Union organizations. When in July the quislings appointed "Treuhandlers" to the various organizations the members replied by resigning en masse. It was felt in Norway that these organizations had even gone too far in adjusting themselves to the new conditions which the Nazi occupation of Norway carried with it. All these efforts of the Trade Unions, however, were met with broken promises and deceit, with intrigues and designs, while at the same time the control was intensified and new obstructions against the Trade Unions' fight for decent wages and working conditions have continuously taken place.

Obviously the fatal hour has now struck. The leading men within these organizations have been arrested when in a legal manner they were only trying to safeguard the members' interest. The opinion throughout the entire Trade Union organization has been for some time that as matters have developed no honest worker can conscientiously maintain his membership. That is why resignations and non-payment of subscriptions have spread like wildfire throughout the organizations, the members of which are too fond of their Trade Unions to stand quietly and impassively by watching them falling into the hands of the Nazi rabble. They are convinced that the Trade Union movement once more will become what it was—a free movement with the right and ability to guard the conditions of the working-man.

Revulsion at Horror

As the wave of Nazi terror mounts it is becoming increasingly difficult to find words to describe the revulsion one feels towards the horrors perpetrated by these 20th century rattlesnakes. What a gallery of cruelty they form headed by Hitler and his precious Himmler. What a blood-soaked combination they constitute. But they shall carry the mark of the beast on their brows to the end of their days—and that end shall not be a merciful one. They dare to talk about a "New Order" while committing their unspeakable crimes against humanity! While their execution squads stalk through formerly peaceful cities and hamlets from the North Cape to the Mediterranean, while utter carnage follow in their wake they yell at the top of their voices "Our New Order—our Nazi culture and our Germanic superiority." Gradually but surely the cup of bitterness and grief is being filled to the brim and very soon it will be over-flowing. The third front against Hitler is rapidly becoming a powerful force, a force which will finally submerge his tanks and Stukas and mechanized legions.

On the evening of September 10 Mr. Trygve Lie, our Foreign Minister, delivered a speech from London dealing with these two latest executions. He said in part: "You have all no doubt heard the news from Oslo. The executions of Hansteen and Vikstrom is the result of a long and bitter development against the Nazis who have tried to make the Norwegian Trade Unions their tools. For some time it has been clear what the Nazi intentions were, but they have not succeeded in crushing the trade unionists and these dastardly murders will have the opposite effect. We feel with you a boiling rage over these atrocities and more than ever we await the day when the hour of liberty shall strike. But we ask you: do not let yourselves be led into doing things which will only be the cause of further bloodshed. Remember what Churchill said: 'Let us wait until night rules over Germany.' Conserve your strength until the proper time. The signal for the final struggle shall come distinctly and clearly." Mr. Trygve Lie continued: "I knew them both very well. I have always prized the clear and logical intelligence of Mr. Hansteen. Mr. Vikstrom was one of the best organizers we had amongst the trade unionists. Our thoughts and sympathy go out to their families. We hope that it will be of some comfort for them to know that their names will forever be engraved in our country's history. And it is up to us all," concluded Mr. Lie, "to show by our actions that they have not died in vain." On the evening of the same day that the Nazi butchers had been at work in Oslo a solemn ceremony took place in Stockholm when the trade unionists of Sweden gathered together in a memorial service. A Norwegian flag draped in crepe was carried into the hall and all the lights were lowered. The manifesto issued by the delegates stated amongst other things: "We are deeply stirred over the fact that two of our Norwegian comrades have met their death at the hands of the Nazis. It would be useless to try and express the disgust we feel over this crime. We have heard with horror of what has happened in Oslo today. Hansteen and Vikstrom have for all time written their names in the history of the Norwegian trade unionists and we honour their memory which is a new link between the Nordic peoples."

Terboven's "Verboten"

A few days ago I received the text of Terboven's "Verboten" decree concerning the confiscation of radio sets. Paragraph 1 of this decree names specifically all the districts and cities of Norway where the radio receivers had to be handed in before August 7, at 4 p.m. Naturally German citizens are exempt from this decree. The districts include Bergen and the province of Hordaland and the Stavanger district, in fact practically all the coastline from Oslo to the Lofoten Islands. In cities of more than 15,000 inhabitants the receiving sets were to be delivered to the police station for the district concerned. Paragraph 3 'promises' that the receiving set remains the property of their owners, but nothing is said as to when they are to be returned. In all the districts mentioned it is forbidden to manufacture, buy or sell radio receivers. In case these orders are not complied with the receiving sets will be confiscated by the Nazi Sicherheitspolizei which will take the necessary steps against the guilty and will impose suitable fines. Paragraph 7 states that any damage which occurs when the sets are delivered up or as a result of any precautionary measures which the German Sicherheitspolizei may carry through in connection with this decree no compensation for damage will be forthcoming. The decree is dated Oslo, August 1, 1941, and signed: "Der Hohere SS und Polizeifuhrer Nord, Redies, SS Gruppenfuhrer und General-leutenant der Polizei." This decree proves the sentiment prevailing amongst the Norwegians since it is quite obvious that if they preferred to listen to Oslo or Berlin the Germans would not adopt such measures. Again by their own acts the Nazis are proving that their propaganda has entirely failed in Norway, but another link with liberty as far as thousands of people are concerned is a matter of the past. After this decree was issued "Free People," the Nazi 'rag,' asked in an editorial that all the receiving sets should be taken over. It seems from information I have just received that Terboven has "graciously" acceded to this request.

Quisling Becomes Nervous

Not long ago Quisling had guards placed in all the factories in Norway due to the fear of sabotage. Quisling is becoming increasingly nervous as far as his personal safety is concerned. His body-guard has been considerably strengthened during the last week. Every time he leaves his apartment for his offices down town two cars drive up in front of the building where he lives. Each car contains four members of the 'hird.' The idea of this arrangement which is obviously copied from the other dictators is that his numerous enemies will not be able to tell for certain which one of the two cars the Norwegian 'fuhrer' is using. Among the efforts Quisling has made there is hardly one that is less popular than the institution of his Norwegian SS. With excellent reasons this infamous regiment has been nicknamed by the Norwegian people—"Satans Sonner." the Sons of Satan. They have already proved themselves worthy of the name. It was the leader of these black-guards who announced the execution of Hansteen and Vikstrom over the Oslo radio.

A couple of days ago the Nazis dismissed the head of the Oslo University, Professor Seip, one of the most popular educationalists in the entire Norway. Another proof of Nazi culture. No doubt Gundelach was correct when in mentioning a pamphlet on modern German cultural life over the Oslo radio not long ago he stated: "This pamphlet affords the Norwegians a good opportunity to learn to understand the new Germany's cultural life. It is done in half an hour." (sic) A cheerful individual took a chance of getting into serious trouble when as a result of the lack of eggs in Oslo he wrote underneath one of the German placards outlining the punishment for sabotage the following sentence: "Every hen which does not lay two eggs per day will also be shot."

Mr. Johan Nygaardsvold, Prime Minister of Norway, in a recent speech to the Icelandic press-delegation in London characterized Iceland's decision to accept American protection for the duration of the war as a happy agreement. Mr. Nygaardsvold said that the American occupation of the famed Saga Island will meet with enthusiasm in the other countries of the north. "By this agreement Iceland has safe-guarded its thousand years old culture against being trampled under by the iron heels of the Nazis," the Prime Minister said, adding that Iceland today is the only nordic country which has not been subjected to the ruthless power now trying to destroy everything that has been sacred to the people of the north. "We have not had serfs or slaves in the north for more than a thousand years," Mr. Nygaardsvold stated, "and we do not want to see the world revert to those days. It is a matter of life and death for nordic culture that Hitler and Germany be defeated.

Roosevelt's Speech

I have read with profound satisfaction the clear and uncompromising assurances which the President of the United States has given to the Prime Minister of Iceland in regard to their agreement. The Saga Isle of the Atlantic has now become a bridge between the best in the old and the new world. Iceland has become the symbol of our belief, that the North and the other small nations will survive the world conflagration.

You who are members of the Icelandic press, know the fight of your colleagues in the other nordic countries. You are now the only ones—with exceedingly few exceptions—who represent an entirely free, nordic press. A wise old man once said that freedom is to be likened with air and light—we do not miss it until it is gone, and then we may suffocate. Many have experienced the truth of this saying. The freedom of the north will hibernate on your island whence it once again will be returned to the other nordic countries across the same ocean over which it was carried by our Viking forefathers 1100 years ago."

Edward Dmytryk drew the directorial assignment on Columbia's "The Blonde From Singapore," which is to be filmed under the production supervision of Jack Fier. The picture, for which a cast now is being selected, is slated to get under way shortly.

Purchase of Luxury Articles Condemned

The Chinese press in Shanghai expresses indignation over the consumption of what are generally termed luxuries by the Chinese authorities in this country during the past seven months despite efforts made by Chungking to limit importation of such goods. Quoting Customs figures the reports say that during the first seven months, more than $1,400,000 worth of cosmetic articles have been imported, showing an increase of approximately $600,000 when compared with the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

From January to July also, more than $127,000 worth of musical instruments, mostly made in Japan and Germany, have been imported, while embroideries, and lace and ornaments total about $288,000 and $288,000 respectively. Japan is the chief supplying country for these goods. In regard to the supply of ornaments, the United States is said to occupy the second place.

Chinese Dies After Motor Accident

Woo Tong-wei, 38, a Chinese who was knocked down by a Japanese military motor-cyclist on North Szechuen Road near the Wang Pang Bridge on Saturday, succumbed to his injuries at the Lester Chinese Hospital early yesterday morning.

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YOU never know when you will need Listerine Antiseptic. There are so many uses for it, so many ways it can protect health, prevent infection, that it should always be in every home.

FOR CUTS, bruises, burns, insect bites, immediate application of Listerine Antiseptic prevents infection, aids healing.

GARGLING daily with Listerine Antiseptic helps greatly to eliminate coughs, colds, sore throat. It firms the gums, destroys dangerous mouth germs, sweetens the breath.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC applied to the hair regularly attacks the cause of dandruff, brings quick relief.

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of

LITTLE SCARLETT,

CHILDREN'S WEAR

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

The Nazis :

An Indictment

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Please find enclosed herewith copy of my letter which I have sent to the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd" for publication. I trust you will find it possible to insert it in your correspondence columns under the heading "Letters to the Editor."

LEO V. GROSSE.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

The Editor,
"Noon Extra"
Ostasiatischer Lloyd,
Present.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Sir,

Considering the cultural mission of Hitler Germany and the "New Order in Europe", one must presume that you can have no objections to open discussions on cultural subjects and I trust, therefore, that you will find it necessary to publish this open letter in your edition. Copies of this letter have been sent to the Editors of the North China Daily News and the China Press.

I happen to be a pro-Soviet Russian. My family lived in Russia ever since the end of the 17th century but I am of German origin as you will have seen from my name.

Being a German by blood or an Aryan as you put it I wish honestly to state what I feel about Hitler and his cultural Naziism.

(1) You are spreading propaganda leaflets trying to convince the Russians that Germany has attacked the Soviet Union only because the latter was contemplating an advance upon Europe with the view to establishing "Bolshevism"....What a childish assertion!

There is no doubt whatsoever that Hitler is in need of oil, grain, iron, copper and a lot of other things. He needs them very badly and in huge quantities. There is no ideological background behind it for the most simple reason that Naziism is a copy of Stalinism and a very bad one too! Is it possible that Hitler wishes to destroy his own socialist system which he as a monkey copied from the Bolsheviks but failed to add the same spirit. Indeed, the spirit of Naziism both in its political and practical aspects is that of a beast which is trying to conceal its bestiality.

(2) Naziism has betrayed and destroyed the real German mind. Count Harmann von Kevserlinck, Ziegler and hundreds of other prominent German thinkers and scientists have been deported from Germany for their anti-Naziism. The Nazis have liquidated all sources of the former, real German culture so that in the "New Europe" there may live common and corrupted beasts only.

(3) There is another proof of the great Nazi culture. Besides having destroyed the most wonderful cultural monuments and historical buildings in England, Holland, Belgium, France and Yugoslavia the Nazis have tortured to death hundreds of thousands of peaceful peasants and people in Europe. Furthermore—tens of thousands of peaceful Russians are now being tortured by Nazi soldiers in Russia. The horrible atrocities perpetrated by the Nazis are becoming widely known throughout the world.

(4) The Nazis expect the Russians throughout the world to be grateful for this villainy of Hitler! It looks as if Hitler really expects a total war —that means a war between the entire German and Russian peoples. In other words—Hitler wants the Russians throughout the world to challenge the Germans and to destroy them. If this is so—just inform the Russians accordingly. They shall gladly fulfil Hitler's orders.

(5) Furthermore the Nazis expect all Germans to become wild beasts possessing *mania grandiosa*. It is not a secret that every honest German in the city and elsewhere fully realizes in his heart that Hitler has nothing to do with the real German psychology. However every German is forced to accept Hitlerism for an obvious reason—cowardice. An honest man cannot give false testimony. So—whenever a German openly confesses Hitlerism being in his heart an anti-Hitlerite he is committing an act of cowardice.

Must I believe that this is also an achievement of German culture?"

Hitler's main weapons are lies, lies and lies. Now, even a child knows that lying is a bad habit. Children get a spanking for telling lies. It looks as if Hitler and Goebbels have not yet reached mental maturity. But, as I must understand childish naughtiness is also one of the many divine substances of the new German culture.

To make it short—if all this is supposed to be the privilege of Aryans—then I must openly confess that I am no longer an Aryan.

I believe that all real Germans worthy of Germany's former culture, of the spirit of Wagner and Wolfgang von Goethe, Mozart and Lessing, Beethoven and Kant will be man enough to openly declare their anti-Hitlerian stand.

I wish you every success in your propaganda campaigns for the more you talk the more you help us to disclose your inferiority complex and the complete absence of moral dignity.

LEO V. GROSSE.

Shanghai Rentals :

The Plight of a Tenant

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am deeply interested in JOHN CASTLEMAN'S letter in your issue of September 12 and would like to give herewith another example of the high-handed methods of some of our Shanghai Landlords :—

Last year at about this time of the year we 43 tenants of the C..... Apartments received notice from our landlord that owing to the fact that it took 90 tons of coal per month to heat our apartments they would be unable to supply heat during the winter months. The 43 tenants thereupon organized a "Tenants Club"—the landlord preferred "Club" to "Association"—and after some very simple calculations figured that the heating should not run to over 45 tons per month. we selected a committee who called upon the landlord and drew his attention to this and after a very lengthy argument he consented to send an engineer who would together with a qualified engineer supplied by the tenants supply steam for one day so that an exact figure of the coal consumed could be obtained. Needless to say we gained our point and proved without doubt that the coal consumed during that try-out amounted to one and one-half baskets or 45 tons per month. Our Landlord therefore very graciously consented to supply steam for the winter at a surcharge of $20 per room per month.

Since that time our hot water supply has been cut to :— 1st. 5 half days and 2 full days per week 2nd. Two days per week and now no hot water per day, week or month. As we are now in receipt of a letter from our esteemed landlord that from October 1 our rent has been increased by 50 per cent. and that from that day on there will be no more Hot Water or Steam.

I would like to explain here that I am unable to install a gas geyser or a hot water boiler of my own because of the uncertain flow of well water as the water pipes are so contaminated with grit that should my next door neighbour turn on the water my supply is entirely cut off. There is only one thing left for us my wife, three year-old son and myself to do, i.e. go unbathed and unwashed all winter. On top of all this I have been ordered to vacate and to turn over vacant premises on October 31 because I was on the committee of our Club.

Reading through this one would say that I should move and be glad to get away from a dump such as this, yes I quite agree, but stop and consider just a moment, I am registered with every landlord in Shanghai and have answered almost every advertisement appearing in the N.C.D.N. and I find that in almost every case Key money to the tune of $5,000 to $10,000 is demanded or the rent is quoted in gold or sterling with six months in advance, I am not allowed to sublet this dump that I am in now nor am I allowed to collect any key money therefrom. I cannot afford that, and even if I could I would not.

Yes it is quite about time that we under-dogs got together to remind our esteemed landlords that these abnormal times are not here for good and that there will come a time when they may have to kow-tow to their tenants.

PRO-BOLSHY.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

S.M.C. Finance :

Some Sources of Taxation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Shanghai Municipal Council's fiscal report for the first seven months of this year again shows a large deficit. Whether the projected surtax on business houses will eventually ease off the Council's straitened position is a matter of conjecture. Meanwhile the humble taxpayer looks askance at the many sources of revenue which should have been tapped long ago.

Time and again people have made the suggestion that, consonant with the cries of taxing the rich, all goldbars transacted and all stocks transferred should be levied. The numerous practical difficulties that lie in the way of collecting such levies are presumably what deter the Council from the measure. In the case of real estate deals, however, the Council has the means to enforce the payment of a "sales tax," if one is proposed. The Council has also ready access to land register records.

Licence fees for motor cars have since been charged on basis of weight. The sharp rise in the price of cars justifies a change in the practice. A licence fee equal to, say, ten per cent. of the assessed value of every private-owned car and a lesser per cent. of that of every commercial car could realize the Council a handsome sum. And one sure thing is that very few cars, if indeed any, would disappear from the streets on the adoption of this measure.

Turning to the field of amusement tax, one sees at once that, inasmuch as theatre tickets are imposed a neat ten per cent., the so-called dance coupons of our cabarets should be imposed likewise. The total value of such coupons sold in all cabarets in a year is probably not far below the million-dollar mark. Public opinion will back the Council in introducing this worthy tax.

The Council looses a large amount of revenue in the form of uncollectable and unpaid taxes. One wonders if the usual measures of enforcing payment, supposed to be very effective have been taken against individual defaulters as well as large privileged groups who habitually scorn at the demand note.

L. M. L.

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

Shanghai's Environs :

Information on Excursions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to the question put yesterday to you I may point to the book "Shanghai Country Walks" by E. S. Wilkinson. (Publ.: North-China Daily News & Herald Limited.) This publication may be of use to your reader, although the last edition known to me is dated from 1932 and cannot contain the regulations in the meantime enforced.

ERICH FELS.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Australian Plane Production

Melbourne, Sept. 14.

Over 1,000 aeroplanes will have been built in Australia by the end of the present year. The next year's production of aeroplanes is estimated will reach 7,000.—Reuter.

BY SAPAJOU

Their Thirteenth Week

Huge Axis Subsidies In South America

Buenos Aires, Sept. 14.

Proof that huge subsidies are being paid to Axis news agencies by their respective governments, to finance propaganda activity, is provided by the third report of the Argentine Parliamentary Investigation Committee for Pro-German Activities. The report shows that in a certain period Transocean received from Berlin 1,000,000 pesos, whereas local receipts during that period did not exceed 26,000 pesos.

Similarly it is shown that other agencies, the Correo Periodistico, Sud-Americano and the Euroamerica, during a corresponding period, have made no profits in South America and are yearly spending enormous sums. In one month alone, during which only six hundred pesos were received by Transocean 20,000 pesos were spent.

It is also disclosed that Euroamerica has been subsidized by the Italian Government, as well as agencies of less importance.—Reuter.

Peruvian, Ecuadorian Hostilities Reported

Lima, Sept. 14.

An official communique yesterday said three Peruvian officers and 23 enlisted men were ambushed by a Ecuadorian force 10 times stronger than the Peruvians near the Porotillo river in the Jubones sector recently.

(Ecuadorians announced in a communique yesterday that Peruvian infantry and cavalry had attacked Ecuadorians near Porotillo but were repulsed).—United Press.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 629

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S	E	T	T	L	E	■	R	E	S	T	L	E	S	S

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FFZ

193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai.
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages.

Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests)
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect)
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin)
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Cesar Franck.

C. Franck: Sonata for violin at piano in La major Prelude, Choral and Fugue; E. Chausson: Old love; Lilac time; C. Franck: Nocturne; The procession; Panis Angelicus.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XGDN

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Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00. Chinese lesson from 8.15 to 8.45
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Selections from Operas
12.45 **News in English**
1.00 News in Chinese
1.20 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 News in Czechoslovak
2.20 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 **Woman and Home**
4.30 Chinese Programme including
5.20 News
5.35 Professor Wei Chung-loh's Classical Music Programme
6.00 News
6.15 Commentary
6.30 Song recital by Lien Ching Choral Class
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 Autumn Evening Melodies
8.00 **Relay from the B.B.C.**
8.30 **Bernard Thomas' Programme**
9.00 News in English
9.20 Talk by a Frenchman
9.30 "For Short Wave Listeners"—XGDN Presents Its Stars
11.00 **Late Night Final**
11.15 Musical Atlas
11.40 **Moviegoers' News Summary**
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese (Programme details and Short Wave programmes in current issue of Radio Flash)

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and later on GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 News
8.15 War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Parlour Game
9.15 "Dancing Through," Geraldo and his Orchestra
10.00 News and News Commentary
10.15 Starlight The Weston Brothers.
11.00 News from Home by Howad Marshall.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1871

The French mail steamer this morning carries away one of our oldest resident —Mr. Thomas Hanbury—who, we believe, leaves us this time "for good and aye" the occasion was taken by the Chinese to make a demonstration of respect and esteem which must have been very gratifying to its recipient. The Kung-ping compound and garden—profusely illuminated—were crowded by Chinese coming to say good-bye, amid constant discharge of Chinese fireworks, which culminated in a grand effort at the moment of Mr. Hanbury's departure, when Nanking Road fairly resounded to the explosion of crackers. Mr. Hanbury has been identified in many ways with the career of the Settlement, his name is associated with many public undertakings, and he leaves behind him a record of much good work done.

395m. **XMHD** 760kc.

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CLEAR
CANDID

XMHD broadcasts news in English daily at 12.45 and 9 p.m. and news in Chinese daily at 12.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MAILS COMING AND GOING
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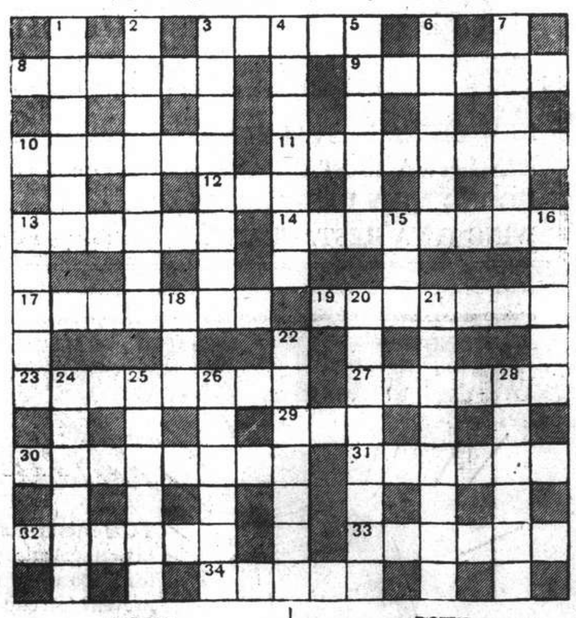
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 599

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

3 This can probably have as its object only shoulders (5)
8 Shut up the sheep! It is already enclosed (two words—4, 2)
9 Annul (6)
10 (Perhaps a camper) busily engaged (6)
11 The ordinary lark, but he has got mixed up in the cove (8)
12 Colour (3)
13 No, this cloth is not usually decorative (6)
14 Exchange views or the opposite (8)
17 Direction for dividing a borough (7)
19 English statesman or American industry (7)
23 Did this monk do the hunting for his monastery? (8)
27 Gear seen on the football field (6)
29 In time past (3)
30 Weak form of E.P. credit (8)
31 Dislike extremely (6)
32 Guardian of classical origin (6)
33 The enemy (6)
34 "I know a bank where the wild —— blows" ("Romeo and Juliet") (5)

DOWN

1 Physician to whom many owe any beauty they may have (6)
2 Its head generally stands for it and the rest (two words—2, 6)
3 Miners joining the R.N. would know most of this roadstead (8)
4 Think to show an image (7)
5 This sort of image is an idol (6)
6 This population may not be clever but is not dense (6)
7 The race Alice took part in (6)
13 County that used to be associated with steel (5)
15 A leading vehicle (3)
16 Roman standard (5)
18 A blow back in 25 down (3)
20 A burning disgrace in mediæval times (8)
21 Subtle points that are worn bisected (8)
22 Imposing (like a political community?) (7)
24 Sad (6)
25 I am in the social gathering so as to make equality (6)
26 Tax or tribute (6)
28 Hark for a wrong statement about the value of a letter (6)

Nazi Retaliation Natural Says "Nichi Nichi"

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

Commenting at length on President Roosevelt's speech on Thursday night, the widely-read Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi," in an editorial this morning entitled "German Retaliation Against the United States is Natural," asserted that the struggle between Germany and the United States has moved "a step forward toward actual warfare."

President Roosevelt's orders to sink any Nazi ship coming within United States patrol areas, and at the same time reiterating that it is not an act of war, is a sophistry which cannot be overlooked, the editorial asserted, concluding, "the Germans will not hesitate to exert every effort to eliminate enemy ships coming within the blockade area.

U.S. Seem Prepared

The "Chugai Shogyo Shimpo," leading commercial daily, asserted that the American President in his speech, emphasized thoroughly uncompromising anti-Nazi attitude, as well as tenacious adherence to the principle of the freedom of the seas.

The paper declared "The United States seems prepared to meet any possible clash with Germany and Italy." Although its attitude toward actual participation in the war is not clear, the editorial said, "The United States, in its efforts to send aid to Britain at all costs, not only violates the principle of freedom of the seas, but has already gone into actual war participation."

The popular "Yomiuri" declared that if the United States continues to insist on asking the Axis Powers to observe the principle of the freedom of the seas, the United States should become an unbiased third country as far as the war in Europe is concerned, and then insist on the freedom of the seas, in which case the United States claim will be recognized the world over.

Describing the President broadcast as another Roseveltian attempt to drag the American people into participation in the European war, the "Asahi" declared that President Roosevelt's freedom of the seas speech is synonymous with an Anglo-American claim of "freedom of navigation to the exclusion of other Powers."

The "Asahi" warned the United States that it must refrain from adopting a provocative attitude before charging the Reich with provocation. —Domei.

Gen. Kagesa Proceeding To Tokyo

Fukuoka, Sept. 14.

Major-General Teisho Kagesa, Japanese Military Adviser to the Nanking Government, who arrived here by aeroplane yesterday afternoon from Shanghai, was expected to proceed to Tokyo today.—Domei.

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WATSON'S

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Elizabeth Arden

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"ORIENTAL AFFAIRS"

SEPTEMBER ISSUE

Edited by H.G.W. Woodhead, C.B.E.

This number contains informative and outspoken articles on

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To-day, Monday, September 15, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture, Radio Receiver and Sundries

comprising:—

Mattings, Rugs, Wall Mirrors, **Modern Style Dining Room Suite,** Drawing Room Suite, Velvet and Tapestry Upholstered Couches and Arm Chairs, Embroidered High Screen, Brass Floor Lamps, Jardiniere Stands, Light Fittings, Teapoys, Pictures, E.P. and Glass Ware, Crockery, **Vacuum Cleaner,** Ice Chest, Water Boiler, Iron Pipes, Blackwood Tables, **Modern Style Bedroom Suite,** Desks, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Chest of Drawers, **Brass Single Bedsteads with Simmons Springs** and soft Mattresses, Wicker Arm Chairs, Brass Smoker's Table, Enamelled Iron Bath Tub, Lavatory Basin, Toilet Set, Folding Card Table, **Blackwood Curio Cabinet,** "Brunswick" Cabinet Gramophone and Records, Canton Palm, Rubber Tree, etc., and

1 **"Pilot" 7-tube Radio Receiver**

NOW ON VIEW

In Rear Salesroom—Now on View

On Tuesday, September 16, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.

Gent's and Ladies' Clothing, Furniture and Sundries

In Main Salesroom—Now On View

On Wednesday, September 17, 1941, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Modern French and American Styles Superior New Duco Painted Teak and Manila Hard Wood Household and Office Furniture, Genuine Blackwood and In-Moh Wood Furniture, Thibet and Peiping Carpets and rugs, Valuable Ancient Chinese Curios, Fine Carved Assorted Ornaments, Jade Inlaid Lacquered Curio Cabinet and Screen, Pianos, Typewriters, Steel Safes, Writing Desks, Filing Cabinets, Radio Sets and Sundries

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2 Suites Heavy Velvet and Silk Tapestry Covered Double Spring Couches and Easy Chairs
2 Suites Handsomely Carved Duco Painted Dining Room Furniture with Silver Ware Cabinet (To-match)
2 Modern American and French Styles Bedroom Suites
1 Genuine Blackwood Bedroom Suite with Bedstead
2 Fine Tone Iron Framed Upright Pianos by "Moutrie" and Lyon"
1 Stainless Steel Canteen Set and 1 Crystal Glass Wine Set Both Complete With Fine Cabinets
A Number of Thibet and Peiping Carpets and Rugs in Various Sizes
A Long Line of Valuable Chinese Porcelain and Bronze Curios of All Dynasties, Fine Carved Ivory, Jade, Agate, Quartz Table Ornaments

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Excellent Modern Style Household Furniture, Carved Blackwood Furniture, Peiping Persian Carpets, Diamond, Green Jade Jewellery and Sundries

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Teakwood Mirror Back Hat Umbrella Stand, Blackwood Chinese Living Room Chairs, Teapoys, Side Table, Flower Stands, 9x12, 8x10, 5x7 Peiping Carpets, and Rugs, Teakwood Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Library Table, Curio Cabinet with Glass Shelves, Gilt Framed Wall Mirrors, Table and Wall Clocks, Imported Walnut Dining Room Furniture Complete, Tapestry Covered Double Spring Couch and Easy Chairs, Teakwood Walnut Stained Modern Style Bedroom Suites, Simmons Bedstead with Bedding, Flat Top Desks, Book Case Revolving Chairs, Oil Painting, Bronze Statue, Fine Cut Glass, Good E.P. and Crockery Ware, A Fine Collection of Valuable and Genuine Ancient Chinese Bronze, Porcelain, Jade, Ivory Ornaments and sundries

NOW ON VIEW

One "Norge" refrigerator 220 volts good order
Two "Southend" J & J Hopkinson Steel framed pianos
Two "Philco" 11 and 6 Tubes all wave radios 220 volts
Two Underwood 'Remington' Typewriters
One Canteen set 172 pcs. in blackwood case (silver handle)
One Crystal wine set 10 pcs. in cabinet, 1 Singer sewing machine
Notice: at 12 noon sharp, A quantity of diamond rings, green jade bracelets

NOW ON VIEW

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

COOKING HINT

FOR THE ECONOMICAL USE OF GAS HOTPLATE

Keep the bottoms of kettles, pots and pans clean, and polished, and see that the flame does not extend beyond the base of the utensil.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the new columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE RUSSIAN FRONT

The significance of the battle which is raging in the centre of the Russo-German front is that the Russians consider the situation to be "extremely satisfactory." In the Smolensk sector where the Germans made a desperate attempt to break through towards Moscow there appears to be some degree of stabilization with the initiative in Russian hands. Large stretches of territory are claimed to have been recovered by the Russians, though this may be largely due to the fact that the Germans are concentrating on attempts to force the capitulation of big towns. They have been deprived so long of anything in the nature of an outstanding success that they are in urgent need of something with which to allay the anxiety which it is reported is being felt in Germany over the patent holding up of Hitler's eastern plans. With all his mechanized might and the reckless sacrifice of men Hitler is far behind his own programme, and now even behind the timetable which Napoleon established for yesterday was the anniversary of his entry into Moscow.

Further north from Smolensk the Russians are increasing their activities in the Velikiluki sector in an attempt to secure control of the main railway line to Leningrad, upon which the Germans will have to rely for maintaining their men around the former capital, especially during unfavourable weather conditions in that boggy part of the country. At present it runs immediately behind the German lines, and with luck the Russians should be able to get astride it and increase the difficulties of the Germans beleaguering Leningrad. Both sides agree that heavy attacks are being made on Leningrad and the Russians' declaration that they would defend the city to the last man is apparently to be no idle one. Incidentally it might be remarked that last week the Germans were busy boasting that one million Russian troops were entrapped in Leningrad. Short of successes they had to claim that as one, whereas the truth is that those men were not entrapped, but deliberately left there for the defence of the city.

With the capture of Chernigov some hundred miles north-east of Kiev, the German appear to have deepened their salient, but the territory between the Dnieper and the Desna is particularly boggy. Yet if the Germans were able to occupy that area the danger of Kiev being encircled would be increased. One of the important factors in this phase of the struggle has been the weather. The Germans are already complaining of conditions and seek to lay the blame for their failure to make better progress upon the unusually bad rainfall for early September. In this respect the Germans do not appear to be enjoying the advantage of the weather which they had in September, 1939, when the absence of rain contributed largely to the swiftness of their advance into Poland But Hitler has had a good run of luck and the change seems to amount to a natural redressing of the balance. Odessa which has been encircled for some weeks is still holding out, and the Russians there are reported to have driven the German forces further back from the borders of the city.

In this area it is reported that the Germans have succeeded in crossing the Dnieper apparently with the idea of striking towards the Crimean peninsula but there is nothing in the reports to hand to indicate that the Russians will not be able to hold them there. The last three months have clearly shown that there is an answer to the German method of conducting war, and that the Russian command knows it. What is more Great Britain and her other Allies are obtaining experience which should be valuable when the time comes for a final showdown with the German army. The myth of German invincibility has been definitely shattered. The high quality of the Russian command has been amply demonstrated, and in this war of exhaustion the enormous Russian reserves in man-power should eventually make themselves felt on the German invaders. It would be foolish to expect anything in the nature of a severe defeat of the Germans in the near future, but it is an undeniable fact that the inroads which are being made into Germany's resources in men and material are undoubtedly great, and will have very serious results for Hitler unless he can rapidly secure those extra supplies the need for which led him to embark upon this campaign.

WRATH IN HONGKONG

If the Hongkong Government has its worries in connection with the evacuation of British women and children last year, the unfortunate husbands with their Evacuation Representation Committee seem to be in equally warm water. At a recent meeting the committee came under severe criticism, the most serious allegation being that they did not prosecute the husbands' case with sufficient energy because, according to one speaker, "they were weak, over-awed or overcome by their social status with the result husbands were still in the position they were in July, 1940, and wives and families were still in exile." The meeting was a particularly stormy one in the course of which the committee faced with a motion of non-confidence, resigned. The resolution was carried by a majority, and a new committee elected. The latter soon got busy and judging from its first letter to the Governor was taking a line very different from that followed by its predecessor and adopting a rather more forceful style in its communications.

The letter was as follows :—

"Fourteen months have passed since our wives and families were deported from the Colony of Hongkong. It is now clear to all of us that the leaders of this community are slowly but surely ridding themselves, by various means, of their duties and responsibilities for restoring loyal British women to their homes.

"In the past we have begged and pleaded for the return of our families, but in reply to all our efforts we have received only vague and empty promises. Nothing to give hope of even a faint possibility to an end of the unjust attitude of our local leaders in their ruling of indiscrimination and complacence.

"We tolerate no longer this injustice; we demand, as subjects of a great democracy, who have the right as a free people, to decide whether or not our families will continue to be separated from us.

"The passage of time will not serve to make the men of the Colony complacent and indifferent to the fact that their lives and the lives of their families have been seriously disrupted in obeying an order which was not obeyed by those who had the making of it.

"Evils caused by the deportation are evident throughout the Colony and in Australia—economic hardships, mental distress, discontentment, bitterness and the greatest of all is the weakening of the bond of faith between citizens and leaders of this Colony.

"The solution is in your hands. Remove the ban against our women and children without delay."

It is probable no colonial official has ever been addressed in such a manner, and it is not astonishing that, when the committee sought to call on the Governor in the evening of the day on which the letter was forwarded, they were told by an official that it was not convenient for His Excellency to receive them. There can be nothing but complete sympathy with those men who faithfully carried out the government's instructions and evacuated their wives, only to find that the wives of several senior officials remained in the Colony, as well as many others who succeeded by one device or another in avoiding being sent to Australia. The compulsory evacuation was a complete fiasco because these officials would not obey the orders which they assisted in framing. It is but natural that indignation should rage high in the Colony, and that as the weeks pass it should increase rather than diminish. But it is doubtful whether the new committee with its fresh methods will achieve any more headway than that which it has replaced.

The fact of the matter is that the officials, having blundered egregiously, are naturally reluctant to admit their mistake and undo what they have done, for this evacuation muddle is a symptomatic of that inefficiency which has been demonstrated in other scandals which are to be noticed in the Colony. The Evacuation Representation Committee might find it more advisable to take the matter up energetically at home, for when officials are addressed, as the Governor was in the above letter, they are apt to get their backs up and become even more obstructive than ever. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that the colonial Government is completely out of sympathy with the people whose affairs it administers. If evacuation were necessary,—and there are two opinions on that subject,—then it should have been carried out without fear or favour, but the discrimination which prevailed together with the hardship which many a husband is undergoing in having to maintain two homes completely explains the wrath displayed by the writers of the letter.

The Axis Annoyed

The German propaganda machine, has of late been vehemently insisting that this is a Jewish war. Transocean, in a message from Berlin, declares that "It has become apparent that the President pursues only one policy, namely, that of dragging the U.S. people into this Jewish war. He wishes to secure jobs for Jews and regain jobs for Jews wherever they lost them in Europe." A few weeks ago the struggle in eastern Europe was described as a crusade for the defence of Christianity against Communism. At other times it has received other descriptions. Now it is a Jewish war. When Goebbels garbles, it is but natural that the world should be amused, and he is doing it splendidly now. The war it will be remembered commenced with an unprovoked attack by Germany upon Poland, which led Britain and France to honour their commitments to that country by resorting to arms against the German aggressors. The war is, therefore, one of German making,—in other words a purely Aryan confection, and to call it now a Jewish war means that the Germans are robbing themselves of the credit of starting a struggle which many of them are now sorry they ever started. Possibly because the war is not going exactly as they planned the Germans are now anxious to deny responsibility for it, but to blame it on the Jews, the only scapegoat they appear to be able to discover is to indicate either a decline in the Goebbelian imagination, or the restoration of the one-track mind which is so characteristically German. Added to the German attacks on President Roosevelt which indicate the dismay which has been caused by the very forthright declaration he has made, are the Italian onslaughts. Gauleiter Mussolini's pet pip-squeak, Signor Gayda, thoroughly disapproves of President Roosevelt and is vehement in his attacks. That also demonstrates the dismay which has been caused by the action which the deeds of the Germans have obliged the United States Government to take. Gayda claims that both Germany and Italy have tried to circumscribe the conflict. The Italian comedian is funny even in his lies, for he knows very well that Berlin and Italy have been bending every effort towards extending the war by seeking to persuade the Japanese to come in on their side. What the German propaganda machine and Gayda realize is that the decision of President Roosevelt to tolerate no further interference with American shipping, wherever it may be, and especially in defensive waters, means that a very considerable change will probably come about the Battle of the Atlantic. It may very well prove to be a decisive one. Hence the foaming at the mouth at Rome and Berlin.

A Parallel ?

One hundred and twenty-nine years ago yesterday Napoleon entered Moscow. There were already a few fires in the city, but it was the next afternoon that the great conflagration began which drove the French army out into the country again. In the advance through Russia Napoleon had been showing signs of depression, and it is recorded that he followed the battle of Borodino until midday with his usual alertness, but afterwards appears to have been overcome by a kind of stupor in which he allowed his marshals to fight by themselves. As at Wagram no decision was reached and as the sun went down Kutusov recommenced his retreat leaving 25,000 French and 38,000 Russian dead upon the field. After Moscow when Napoleon commenced his retreat it was the utter indiscipline of the French Army on the march, and not the climatic conditions, which was responsible for the appalling disasters which ensued. Actually the frost came later that year,—October 27,—and the weather remained dry and bracing. It was not until November 8 that the cold became sharp. The parallel between Napoleon's campaign and that embarked upon by Hitler this year has already been noticed. Napoleon commenced his invasion on June 24, forcing the passage of the Niemen: Hitler on June 22. Moscow was occupied by September 14. Hitler apparently believed that the speed of his mechanized forces would give him the Russian capital earlier than it fell to Napoleon, but, if he did, he has been manifestly disappointed. He too is reported to be suffering fits of depression. He will probably suffer more as the weeks go by, though doubtless his armies will not be transformed into the rabble which offered so easy a mark for the harassing Cossacks.

STRAY NOTES

Sept. 14.—It may possibly come as a shock to many people who idealize the life of birds, that birds are (possibly to a greater extent than we human beings are, for the simple reason that they never met such men as Mr. Keating)—the victims of such nasty biting things as fleas, bugs and lice. So much is now known of the sufferings of birds from insect pests, that many young people in Europe and America, who once would spend their time robbing birds of their eggs are now collecting old nests in order to examine—and identify under the microscope—the insect pests which attack the nesting birds. This has given me an idea: I have been thinking of nesting habits, and have realized that birds are now divided by some experts into two groups, thus:—

(A) NIDIFUGOUS: i.e. birds which can run as soon as they are hatched: this means that Nature has developed these birds along a certain line so that they may run and hide as soon as they leave the (comparative) safety of the egg: most game birds, or birds which build and hatch chicks on or near the ground in primitive nests are good examples of this class.

(B) NIDICOLOUS: i.e. birds which build complicated nests such as those of the Blackbird, or any birds which build in holes. The young of such birds are generally ugly, naked and helpless.

So now I am asking myself why Nature has gone to so much trouble to permit birds to divide themselves into two such classes: I could give scores of reasons to support various theories, but the strongest idea which comes to my mind is conveyed by one word: bugs: many birds desired comfort (just as we do) —and then found that they were pestered by insects desiring the same comfort. Some birds stuck to the idea of living in comfort—not minding bugs—while others took to the great wide-open spaces and built their nests, and brought up their young, so that they were not victimized by bugs or fleas.

And so I come to the question of Doves—birds which I have criticized for years for their lazy habit of building a scanty nest consisting of only a few twigs: these birds, described in the British Handbook as having "Feathers soft and plentiful, as with a bloom" . . . bring up their small broods of "two at a time" in the scantiest of nests: yet the "young are born naked and helpless."

Can this not mean that the Dove was seized with the first ideas of sanitation . . . and discarded comfort for fresh air? . . . Perhaps Noah knew something about this.—E.S.W.

CANADIAN POSTWAR ERA

Industrial expansion, increased immigration and larger permanent armed forces are forecast by Canadian industrialists and bank economists for postwar Canada. After the war the Dominion is due for an industrial expansion similar to that which took place following the first world war, but this time the economic transformation will be on a broader scale, they believe, states the "Christian Science Monitor." Eventually, these business leaders see Canada a counterpart of the United States of today, an industrial nation whose population will consume the bulk of its agricultural and industrial output.

In this war, partly because of the industrialization following the first world war, Canada is manufacturing a more varied line of armaments, in fact, nearly everything except aeroplane and tank motors. While, after the war, according to one bank economist, a large number of these factories will close up in the period of post-war adjustment, a number of them will remain open to supply a standing army of perhaps 100,000 men to maintain coastal defences. Canada is also expected to maintain a large post-war navy, mainly of destroyers and small coastal defence vessels, while a large permanent air force is a foregone conclusion.

Unless there is an immediate post-war scaling down of international tariff walls, a leading heavy industrialist pointed out, Canada may have to raise new tariff barriers to protect her investment in the majority of the war-born specialty industries, among which are the manufacture of aeroplanes, instruments and optical devices. Now wholly-owned government specialty companies manufacturing wartime goods never before made in Canada, may be sold after the war to private industry to carry on peactime manufacturing of products formerly imported, for Canadian and Empire use.

It is also considered likely that many British and continental European industrialists will transplant their industries to this side of the Atlantic, mainly because of the uncertainty of future conflicts in Europe. Such industrialists will bring with them not only new capital, but also their former export markets, giving Canada new international trade. This movement has already started. In Toronto, for example, an English tool manufacturer with six plants in Great Britain and large interests in the United States, has started building a plant on a 25-acre site just outside Toronto, the largest industrial site ever sold by the Toronto Industrial Commission to one company.

More Beneficial Results

Numerous European industrialists have already set up plants in various parts of Canada, manufacturing products formerly imported into Canada employing many Canadians. Nearly two dozen such industries have been started into the Toronto area alone since the start of the war by manufacturers from Great Britain, Europe and the United States, the latter mainly because of wartime regulations which have made it more beneficial to manufacture in Canada than to export from the United States plants.

Because transportation facilities were laid out for a far larger population than at present, it is vital according to most industrialists, that Canada after the war retrace her steps on the subject of immigration to the days prior to the first world war.

In the years 1910-1913 Canada allowed the greatest number of newcomers to settle on farms and in cities. Nearly 1,400,000 persons were allowed into the Dominion in those four years preceding the first world war, according to the official Canada Year Book. Canada will have a good opportunity to obtain a good class of immigrants after the war, it is generally believed, because so many European people who will have to start all over again as a result of their losses incurred in the war, and will want to start over in a new country.

Such new immigration should not be confined to farms, an industrialist stated, as Canada now grows more than enough to feed herself, cannot export all her agricultural produce. As these people settle in cities and rural towns, they will create new trade, bring more consumers for farm produce, allowing more varied farming to supply their needs. With present facilities Canada can maintain a population of 25,000,000 a total which was looked forward to before the outbreak of the first world war.

IN PARENTHESIS

Nine Poles !

THE powerful winds felled nine poles and their wives on the Severn River bridge near Annapolis, forcing suspension of traffic on the span for what is expected to be several days. —Washington (D. C.) Paper.

* * *

Oh, Teacher !

SHE—I never could learn to love you.
HE—What? And I've just inherited a million dollars!
SHE—Oh, that's different. I'll have another lesson.

* * *

At Reno

WHAT did your wife say when you told her you were walking out?
She said, 'See you in the divorce papers.'

* * *

Shades of Shakespeare !

SHAKESPEARE (or Bacon, if you belong to that school of thought) would shudder, according to The "Peoria Journal-Transcript," if he could see the paraphrasing on a restaurant window in East Peoria. In bold letters across the place appears the line: "What Foods These Morsels Be."

* * *

The High Cost of Living

AT a buffet supper at Harpo Marx's home in Hollywood, guests were inconvenienced to find no napkins, but Oscar Levant covered up for his friend. Due to the high cost of living, he announced, there are no napkins—but from time to time a woolly dog will pass among you.—Reader's Digest.

* * *

Society

HELLO, Mary Louise, watcha doing Saturday night?
I gotta date.
Anna Saturday after that?
I gotta date.
Anna next Saturday?
Gotta date.
Good gawd, woman, doncha ever take a bath?

* * *

Suspicious

NED—When I got home last night I bawled my wife out good and plenty and pretty soon she was sniffing.
TED—You mean she was so upset she started to cry?
NED—No, I mean she began sniffing my breath to see if I'd been drinking.

* * *

The Stock Market

SKIRTS high and consistently sold short. Tabloids low and gyroscopes steady. Razor transactions sharp during the past week. Scotch strong. Automobiles prominent on the curb. Edison light. Airplanes coming down consistently. Elevators fluctuating tremendously, with sudden ups and down. Safes and grand pianos are heavy. Mock turtle soup bullish. Red flannel underwear off. Mountain railroads on the upgrade. Patent cigarette lighters uncertain. Many runs in silk stockings lately. Suspender buttons weak.

* * *

The Right Key ?

FROM Nebraska comes a story of a commencement speaker who sought an inspirational formula for getting ahead in the world. He sought for a pungent phrase that would describe in a few syllables the "Open sesame" to success, but he hadn't found it even on the evening of graduation. As he opened the auditorium door on his way to the festivities, he noticed the word Push. There it was—just the word.

During his speech he carefully avoided the word, leading up to it in the verbose language of all commencement speakers. Finally he reached the climax. The key to success, he said, is a four-letter word you see everyday. There it is, right behind you, on the door of this auditorium.

His audience turned their heads to the door. There, above the handle, was the four-letter word—Pull.

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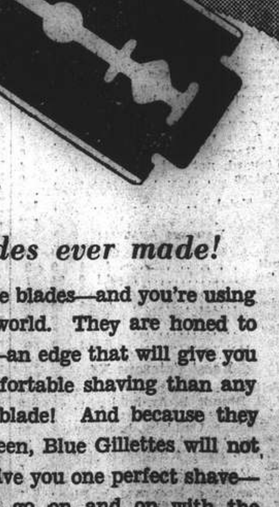

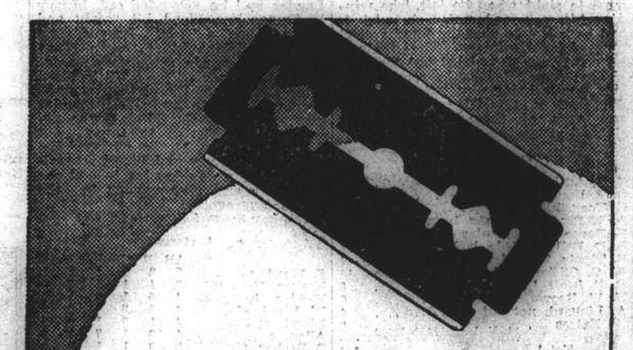

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Lusitano, Hongkew G.C. Enter Final of Mercury Cup Series

FOR the first time since the inception of the Mercury Cup competition in 1923, the final will be an all-Portuguese affair. The finalists were decided yesterday afternoon when the highly fancied Clube Lusitano and the erratic Hongkew Golf Club emerged with flying colours from their respective engagements.

The Lusitanians had a comparatively easy time entering the final bracket at the expense of the Barbarians Bowling Club who found them a far more difficult lot to handle than the Junior Golfers who they upset last week. Proving their superiority in every rink, the Clube Lusitano aggregation triumphed with the huge margin of 43 shots to spare, the final score being 106 to 63.

Meanwhile, the Hongkew Golfers had a much more strenous time at the greens of the Police in disposing of the combined strength of the Reds and Blues squads of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. After the fray was over and the points counted up it was found that the H. G. C. men had amassed a total of 94 points while the S. L. B. C. stalwarts garnered only 12 shots less.

Final on Saturday

The deciding match will be held next Saturday and on yesterday's performances it is highly probable that a titanic struggle for the coveted trophy will be seen. The Clube Lusitano, having won the "mug" for the first time last year will be making every endeavour to retain it for another season while the Hongkew Golf Club, on the other hand, will not be sparing any efforts to win as they have not yet had their names engraved on the Cup either as the winners or runners-up. The venue of battle will be decided during the week.

Lusitano-Barbarians Tussle

Only at few and far between moments did the Barbarians Bowling Club appear to threaten the powerful Clube Lusitano but the consistency and steadiness of the latter held them in good stead throughout. Three of the Portuguese rinks scored decisive victories over their opposite fours, while E. A. Sousa and his men were given a number of anxious moments by G. Pryde's rink. However, the former quartette succeeded in coming through with five shots to spare, the final count being 21-16.

S. del Rivero captain his rink to an impressive 32-18 victory over H. Finnigan's four to lay the foundation of the side's success. With two such stalwarts as B. F. Marques (runner-up in the Lawn Bowls Singles Championship this year) and F. Machado (who reached the semi-finals of the Pairs Championship partnered by H. A. Ozorio) the four surged away to an early lead and were never in danger of being beaten.

Another useful thirteen-point lead was given by H. A. Ozorio and his men who swamped J. Bowie's rink by the comfortable margin of 28-15. Here again the Portuguese made their superiority felt early in the game and though challenged by their opponents a few times were never really in danger of losing their lead.

The fourth victorious Portuguese rink was skipped by A. M. Souza. He and his stalwarts waded right through whatever opposition the losers could put up and piled up their points through more consistent bowling. They won by 25-14.

Clube Lusitano 106; B.B.C. 63

E. A. Sousa (skip)	21	G. Pryde (skip)	16
J. P. de Campos		D. Phillips	
H. Edgren		R. Black	
A. A. Leitao		H. Brownlow	
S. del Rivero (skip)	32	H. Finnigan (skip)	18
F. Machado		V. Mason	
D. M. P. Gutterres		S. Halliwell	
G. F. Marques		J. W. Coleman	
H. A. Ozorio (skip)	28	J. Bowie (skip)	15
C. L. Passos		N. Bell	
J. Sepo		T. Dow	
J. M. Gutierrez		W. Pike	
A. M. Souza (skip)	25	L. Bell (skip)	14
M. J. Encarnacao		J. Grightaon	
F. A. S. C. Sousa		P. Konovaloff	
F. M. F. Gutierrez		O. Thompson	
	106		63

Hongkew G.C. *v.* S.L.B.C.

The Hongkew Golf Club and the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club were locked in a do-or-die struggle from the very start of the match. Few expected the Golfers to do any better than merely give the S.L.B.C. men a good fight as their performance the day before when they were almost defeated by the cellarites of the Association League in the first division, the Police Recreation Club was anything but good. But they are well known for their sudden changes of colour and this was a fine example.

However, they played a magnificent brand of bowls yesterday and though losing two rinks their winning fours gathered sufficient points to enable them to triumph by a 12-shot margin.

E. C. J. Pereira and his men succumbed to W. A. Turnbull's rink after a gruelling tussle and the meagre difference of four woods is indicative of the close play that resulted.

J. M. M. Britto's four gave the Golfers a useful eight-point lead by disposing of J. E. Harvey's rink by the score of 23-15. The closest game was seen in the third rink where C. M. Sequeira and his stalwarts battled W. J. Monk's men to a 24-26 count. All through the game neither side conceded an inch and the outcome hung in the balance until the last end.

The issue was sealed by A. M. Gutierrez's rink when they scored the most decisive win of the match by gathering ten more points than C. Richards's four. The eventual count being 27-17.

Hongkew G.C. 94; S.L.BC. 82

E. C. J. Pereira (skip)	20	W. A. Turnbull (skip)	24
C. A. Pereira		F. R. Harmer	
S. A. Pintos		E. Owen	
O. R. Holmes		F. McLennan	
J. M. M. Britto (skip)	23	J. E. Harvey (skip)	15
A. G. Costa		W. H. Train	
J. J. Sousa		T. J. Goodman	
J. A. Rocha		E. E. Wallwork	
C. M. Sequeira (skip)	24	W. J. Wonk (skip)	26
A. R. Portaria		W. J. Ward	
J. M. O. Sequeira		F. S. Ward	
A. M. Jesus		H. S. Bell	
A. M. Gutierrez (skip)	27	C. Richards (skip)	17
A. H. Corveth		J. Munro	
L. A. M. Ozorio		A. S. Russell	
F. Medina		J. F. Stalker	
	94		82

Rugby Results

London, Sept. 14.

Following are the results of rugby matches played yesterday:—

RUGBY LEAGUE

Bradford Northern 17, Batley 5
Castleford 18, Bramley 7
Dewsbury 24, Broughton 8
Halifax 18, Featherston 16
Keighley 13, Huddersfield 33
Leeds 6, Hunslet 17
Sainthelens 11, Hull 10
Wakefieldtrinity 21, Oldham 0
Wigan 31, York 2.—Reuter.

Brooklyn Heading For Pennant; Beat Cardinals 1-0

New York, Sept. 13.

Brooklyn's daffy Dodgers today seemed headed for the National League pennant and a battle with the New York Yankees in the World Series next month.

Baseball experts said Leo Durocher's club could not miss copping the pennant if it continues to play as it did today at St. Louis when the Dodgers beat the Cardinals 1 to 0.

Both clubs were held to three hits and the game was scoreless until the eighth stanza when Brooklyn pushed over the run which resulted in St. Louis dropping the crucial series. Brooklyn tonight held a two game lead over the Cardinals and had 14 more games to play. Today's win was the 90th of the year for Durocher's outfit.

Bill Herman a Virtual Hero

The game was won by Bill Herman who brought Fred Walker home with a two bagger. Previously Walker also doubled.

The Cards threatened to score in the fifth inning when Frank Crespi doubled and Harold Reese made an error, letting another Card get on base. But John Whitlow Wyatt then struck out August Mancuso and Morton Cooper and forced Jimmy Brown to ground out.

The bang up mound duel was staged by Wyatt of the Dodgers and Cooper of the Cards. Wyatt kept his three hits well scattered but Cooper's downfall was when he allowed the Dodgers two of their three hits in the eighth.

Cubs Nose Out Phillies

After taking two out of three games in their series at St. Louis the Dodgers move to Cincinnati tomorrow where they face the stubborn Reds. The Cards will entertain the New York Giants over the week end.

Another thriller was supplied at Chicago where the Cubs, after an 11 inning battle, nosed but the Philadelphia Phillies 5 to 4.

The extra inning fray was broken up when Bill Nicholson drew a walk with the bases loaded. On the mound for the Phillies at the time was Rube Melton.

Chicago used four hurlers in an effort to hold the Phillies in tow. The Cubs trailed until the ninth when they pushed over a lone run to knot the score.

Reds Remain in Pennant Race

Cincinnati Reds remained in the pennant race by downing the New York Giants 6 to 4. The Reds were badly outhit but bunched their blows in the sixth and eighth innings.

The deciding runs were scored in the eighth when Frank McCormick doubled, Ernie Lombardi drew a walk, Bauer hit a two bagger and Harry Craft singled.

At Pittsburgh the Pirates tightened their grip on 4th place by nosing out the Boston Braves 1 to 0. The game was scoreless after the first inning.

Tigers Down New York

Frank Gustine singled and came home with the winning run on Bob Elliott's two bagger. Dick Conger handled the mound duty for Pittsburgh and held the Braves to a half dozen hits.

In the American circuit the mighty New York club was downed 5 to 3 by the Detroit Tigers. Lynwood Rowe won his own game by socking out a three bagger. Detroit scored four out of its five runs in the ninth as a result of Rowe's triple and Frank Croucher's two bagger, which came with the sacks loaded.

Washington fans were treated to an eleven inning battle in which the Senators beat out the Cleveland Indians 6 to 5.

George Case started the eleventh by singling, took second on an error and then stole third. On the next play Case trotted home on Roger Cramer's single.

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics scored all of their runs in the first inning to beat out the third place Chicago White Sox 3 to 1.

The Athletics runs resulted from three singles and two walks. The Chicago hurling ace, Eddie Smith, then settled down and allowed only two more hits during the remainder of the game, but his mates couldn't overcome the lead.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	5	8	2
New York	3	7	0
Batteries: Newsom, Rowe and Sullivan; Donald and Dickey, Silvestri.			
Chicago	1	7	0
Philadelphia	3	5	1
Batteries: Smith and Turner; Fowler and Haves.			
Cleveland	5	12	4
Washington	6	9	0
Batteries: Dean, Andrews, Milnar and Heran; Anderson, Sundra, Zuber and Evans, Bolton.			
St. Louis	2	8	2
Boston	7	13	0
Batteries: Auker, Trotter, Newlin and Ferrell; Wilson and Peacock.			

National League

Brooklyn	1	3	1
St. Louis	0	3	0
Batteries: Wyatt and Franks; M. Cooper and Mancuso.			
Philadelphia	4	10	0
Chicago	5	14	2
Batteries: Podgajny, Melton and Livingston; Eaves, Raffensberger, Pressnell, Passeau and Scheffing.			
Boston	0	6	0
Pittsburgh	1	6	2
Batteries: Salvo and Berres, Montgomery; Conger, Strincevich and Lopez.			
New York	4	12	0
Cincinnati	6	8	1
Batteries: East, Wittig and Bisemire; Starr, Thompson and Lombardi, West.			

Both leagues complete.—United Press.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	94	48	.662
Boston	75	66	.532
Chicago	73	70	.510
Cleveland	69	71	.493
Detroit	69	73	.486
St. Louis	61	77	.442
Philadelphia	62	79	.440
Washington	60	79	.432

National League

Brooklyn	90	50	.643
St. Louis	87	51	.630
Cincinnati	76	62	.551
Pittsburh	76	64	.543
New York	64	72	.471
Chicago	64	76	.457
Boston	57	81	.413
Philadelphia	39	97	.287

—United Press.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Slide Kelly Slide

The first tussle of an Amateur-Marine All-Star series was held yesterday afternoon before a huge crowd of nearly 3,000 baseball fans who were treated to some thrilling play. The game was featured by unusually heavy hitting. The camera yesterday caught a Marine player sliding home in a tight pinch while Honeycutt, the ace Amateur pitcher, tries in vain to put him out.

Marine All-Stars Score Close Win Over Amateurs

A LARGE crowd of baseball fans numbering almost 3,000 were on hand yesterday afternoon at the Race Course to watch the start of the series between the pennant winners, the Shanghai Amateurs, and the All-Star Marine nine, composed of the leading players in the three battalions, go into action. The game was one of the most thrilling and exciting contests seen hereabouts since the opening of the local baseball season and, for the first time, the Shanghai Amateurs went down before a Marine team as the Marines slugged their way to a 8-6 victory over them.

The entire crowd of 3,000 rooters yelled themselves hoarse as both teams battled nobly to win while both pitchers did their utmost to stem the tide of defeat that was facing one and the other in turn.

Heavy Hitting Galore

Amid much howling and yelling from their respective supporters both teams faced each other to see which would emerge winners in the opener of the Little World Series.

Among others who clouted the horsehide for extra bases were Mann, centre fielder of the Marines who, not to be outdone by Willie Ward, who clouted the pill over Mann's head for a homer, retaliated by putting the first ball thrown to him in the second half of the fifth inning over the head of Willie Ward in centre field and had not Penick, who was coaching the Marines on third held him up when he reached there, he most probably would have been credited with a homer but, as it was he was given a three base hit; Pack also got an extra base hit when he parked the pill into the runway after it had bounced over the fence in the fourth canto. Others who received extra base hits were Jim Ward and Allen of the Amateurs.

Ward Clout's a Homer

Willie Ward's ruthian clout was about the longest hit seen here in quite a while as the ball, after it had gone over the head of Mann, kept rolling and wound up against the fence of the Lawn Bowls Club.

Pack pitched a fine game for the Marines as his deliveries had the hard hitting Amateurs baffled and allowed them to collect only nine hits throughout the nine innings and Honeycutt, ace hurler for the Amateurs also did well as he fanned six and allowed 12 hits.

Biesel then stepped to the plate and the crowd rose, expectantly hoping that he would be able to get a hit and tie the score, but he hit a soft grounder to Mike Mudry who came in fast on the play and scooped up the ball and threw to "Bull" Mertes to force out Krause and then the Bull whipped the pill to first to catch Biesel for a double play, a fitting end to a game that was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of ball fans who were out to see their favourite team win.

Amateurs Tie Score

The Amateurs then tied the score in the next inning and the Marines, not to be outdone, took the lead again as they scored twice to put them ahead by the score of 5-3.

The fourth inning went by uneventfully as both teams, despite the fact that they had men on bases, were unable to come through with the hit that would have meant a run and both teams went into the fifth inning with the idea of winning the contest.

As both teams went into the seventh inning, the crowd rose on their feet and hopes were expressed by both partisans that their respective teams would be able to break the tie and when the Amateurs were put out in quick order after Jimmy Ward had doubled into centre field, the Marines took heart and went to bat with the determination to win.

Zagar was the first batter to face Honeycutt and he surprised everybody by laying down the first pitch for a bunt towards third base and was safe on first. He was forced out on second as Mann hit to Ward on short. Mann stole second and advanced to third on a passed ball. Taylor was given a base on balls. Klusendorf flied out to left field to score Mann and Taylor came in on a hit by Miller.

In the eighth inning the Marines added another run to their lead to make the score 8-5 in their favour and the Amateurs came in to bat in their half of the ninth with the grim determination to win the encounter.

A Texas Leaguer

Huebner was sent in to bat for Lawler and he grounded out, Mudry to Ruge. Jim Ward hit safely and advanced on a Texas Leaguer by Krause. Fielden hit to score Ward and the Amateur supporters went wild with expectation as Willie Ward filled the bases. Biesel then stepped up to the plate and his grounder was scooped up by Mudry who relayed it to Mertes to force out Krause and then, Mertes whipped the horsehide to Ruge and Biesel was called out for a double play to end the encounter and give victory to the Marine aggregation.

The box Score follows:—

AMATEURS

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
J. Ward, ss	5	2	3	1	1	1
Krause, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	0
Fielden, 1b	4	0	1	8	1	0
W. Ward, cf	4	2	3	1	0	0
Biesel, rf	4	1	0	1	0	0
Allen, c	4	0	1	7	1	0
DeBecker, 2b	3	0	1	1	1	0
Honeycutt, p	3	0	0	3	1	0
Lawler, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
*Huebner	1	0	0	0	0	0
	34	6	9	24	5	1

ALL STAR MARINES

Mertes, c	4	3	1	10	2	0
Mudry, 3b	3	1	2	1	7	0
Zagar, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Mann, cf	3	2	2	2	1	0
Taylor, rf	3	2	1	0	0	0
Klusendorf, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	0
Ruge, 1b	4	0	2	13	0	0
Miller, ss	4	0	1	0	0	1
Pack, p	4	0	1	1	2	1
	35	8	12	27	13	2

*Batted for Lawler in the ninth inning

Score by innings:

Amateurs	021	020	001	—6
Marines	032	000	210	—8

Summary: Earned Runs—Amateurs 5, Marines 7. Two base hits—Pack, 7, Ward, Allen. Three base hits—Mann. Home runs—W. Ward. First on balls—Pack 4, Honeycutt 3. Struck out by Pack 7, by Honeycutt 8. Left on bases—Amateurs 8, Marines 7. Double plays Mann to Ruge, Mudry to Mertes to Ruge. Passed balls—Allen 2. Hit by pitcher DeBecker by Pack, Zagar by Honeycutt. Sacrifice hits—Krause, Honeycutt, Stolen bases—Mertes, Biesel, Mudry, Mann, Taylor, Miller, W. Ward, DeBecker, Zagar. Runs brought in—W. Ward 4, Mann 2, Klusendorf 2, DeBecker, Mudry, Miller. Umpires—Rossell and Allender. Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes.

Recs Veterans Beat S.C.C. in Annual Match

Excellent cricket was witnessed yesterday on the Recs' ground when in the annual all-day Veterans Match between elevens from the Recs and S.C.C., the hosts won a keenly contested and extremely interesting battle by four wickets. The S.C.C. side batting first knocked up 104 in reply to which the Recs passed this total for the loss of six wickets. They played out their innings, however, and finally amassed 120 runs.

The two sides were well-matched from the point of view of Anne Domini, the average age of the S.C.C. and Recs players being 51 years, with Captain Tippin, at 73 not out, being the father of them all.

Though the passing years have had their effect on yesterday's players in more ways than one when physical effort is considered, the cricket seen was excellent, with batsmen, bowlers and fielders all trying to best each other in a friendly spirit.

Piper Stars for S.C.C.

Piper was the star batsman of the S.C.C. innings. Utilizing his great height and strength to good effect, he laid about him with a vengeance and in quick time knocked up 32 valuable runs, which included six whacks to the tapes, before he was caught by Jensen off George Madar. Arnhold, Bell and Clifford recorded 10, 14 and 14 respectively in good knocks that had the effect of sending the score board up and up. A minor collapse set in after the fall of the fourth wicket but the total eventually reached 104—a good one in this type of game. Of the seven bowlers tried five were successful in capturing wickets.

Recs Trio Saves Day

The Recs' Veterans, after a none too good a start, recovered themselves and with some fine cricket from Manley, Wade and Madar, the situation was eventually saved. These three batted well with Wade recording 36, Madar 35 and Manley 12. Changes in the attack had no effect on Wade and Madar and runs came at a good rate. Wade was finally out caught by Umpleby off Rogerson for a very nice 36 but victory was almost in sight when he left. The winning hit was made after six wickets had been lost to give the Recs' a good four-wickets' victory. The innings, however, was completed but the conclusion was not long in coming, the side finally being disposed of for 120. Six bowlers were tried in the attack and each of them save Umpleby claimed at least one victim.

S.C.C. Veterans XI

C. H. Arnhold, c. Lopes, b. Jensen	10
Capt. Umpleby, run out	0
E. Toez, b. Manley	5
A. L. Piper, c. Jensen, b. Madar	32
H. Rogerson, b. Manley	0
R. D. Bell, c. Wade, b. Hansen	14
R. Tippin, b. Madar	7
W. G. Clifford, c. Wilson, b. Jensen	14
R. F. Scott, l.b.w., b. Brandt	3
H. W. Brown, b. Brandt	0
A. Lingard, not out	4
Extras	9
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brandt	4	1	9	2
Hansen	4.1	0	24	1
Jensen	5	0	39	2
Manley	5	1	19	1
Wilson	1	0	2	0
Madar	3	1	5	2
Wade	3	1	8	0

Recs' Veterans XI

T. Veitch, b. Arnhold	7
R. J. S. Brandt, b. Arnhold	3
G. N. Manley, b. Rogerson	12
J. L. Wade, c. Umpleby, b. Rogerson	36
G. Madar, retired	35
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Piper, b. Rogerson	5
A. M. A. Hansen, b. Arnhold	2
G. V. Jensen, c. Rogerson, b. Piper	1
J. M. C. Lopes, b. Toez	0
F. O. Madar, st. Lingard, b. Tippin	5
E. Gifford, not out	5
Extras	9
Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Arnhold	7	0	38	3
Tippin	6	0	13	1
Umpleby	6	0	26	0
Rogerson	5	0	23	3
Toez	2	0	5	1
Piper	2	1	0	1

S.C.C. Trounced By Parsees in Friendly Cricket

In an all-day friendly cricket encounter on the S.C.C. Ground yesterday a Parsee XI well and truly defeated a strong S.C.C. side by the large margin of 107 runs after a game that produced plenty of exciting cricket. The Parsee attack and fielding was up to a high standard, runs always being hard to get when the home team was batting and apart from Sinclair, who scored more than half the total runs coming from the bat, the S.C.C. team could do nothing with a keen set of bowlers whose deliveries were invariably accurately sent down.

The Parsees, thanks to some fine knocks by their earlier batsmen, recorded 161 before being all out a few minutes before 3.45 p.m. The S.C.C. side was in trouble from the start and apart from Sinclair who opened the innings, not one player was able to reach double figures and the team was out well before 6 p.m. for a paltry 54.

Wicket Still Damp

The wicket was still very damp when play began at 11.30 a.m. and little assistance was afforded the Club bowlers who were faced by Kermani and Shroff. The two batsmen played quietly early on, taking their time, and scoring off loose balls only. Runs came at a fair rate, however, and fifty were on the board before Kermani, batting very confidently, mistimed a shorter delivery from Wood, to be clean bowled for a very fine 28. Shroff left at the same total, Orr penetrating his defence for 17. S. P. Karanjia and Divecha then carried on the good work and by dint of careful play coupled with some S.C.C. fielding errors, the score rose gradually until 100 were on the board. Divecha, slow at times, batted very surely for a long time and rarely appeared troubled by the varied changes in the attack.

S. P. Karanjia was first to go, bowled by Jenkins with a vicious off-spinner, while Mehta left a little after lunch for a patient but nonetheless useful 14. Divecha was eventually bowled by an outswinger from Graham after a characteristic knock that lasted some 85 minutes, his score being 42. The tail presented considerable difficulties in retiring and not until 161 were on the board was the last man disposed of, Graham, with three victims for 39 runs, did best of the seven Club bowlers tried.

Parsee C.C.

F. R. Kermani, b. Wood	28
S. F. Shroff, b. Orr	17
S. P. Karanjia, b. Jenkins	16
M. J. Divecha, b. Graham	42
N. N. Mehta, b Graham	14
A. B. Tata, b. Jenkins	3
B. R. Viccajee, c. Wood, b. Simpson	9
J. F. Tata, st. Sinclair, b. Pitts	0
H. P. Karanjia, b. Jenkins	4
P. M. Charna, b. Graham	3
J. S. Kuka, not out	1
Extras	14
Total	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jenkins	21.4	5	43	3
Graham	11	0	39	3
Orr	11	1	28	1
Wood	4	1	8	1
Pettit	3	1	3	0
Pitts	4	0	12	1
Simpson	3	0	14	1

S.C.C. XI

A. C. Sinclair, c. H. P. Karanjia, b. Shroff	25
W. Marsay, b. Charna	0
P. V. Simpson, c. A. B. Tata, b. Kermani	7
P. Graham, c. H. P. Karanjia b. Kermani	0
F. A. Pitts, c. Viccajee, b. Kermani	2
H. E. Orr, b. Shroff	8
K. M. Pate, b. Charna	5
J. C. Jenkins, c. Viccajee, b. Shroff	0
T. H. Wood, c. Divecha, b. Shroff	0
H. A. Criokmer, b. Charna	1
A. W. Pettit, not out	3
Extras	5
Total	54

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Charna	6.5	0	21	3
Shroff	4	0	12	4
Divecha	1	0	6	0
Kermani	3	0	10	3

Charna bowled one no-ball

China Advances Into Final Of Roper Cup Competition

THE Chinese combination of Harry Li and V. T. Wang vindicated their reputation as Shanghai's leading doubles team yesterday afternoon when they eliminated Portugal—represented by Humberto Collaco and A. M. Rozario—in the semi-finals of the Roper Cup in straight sets, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4. With the exception of the second set, when the Portuguese came within an ace of winning, Li and Wang never looked in danger, and their display—while far from faultless—was sufficiently convincing to establish them as favourites for the trophy.

China will now meet Japan in the final of this important competition, the latter having entered the last round at the expense of Britain, and an extremely close struggle for supremacy is expected, with Li and Wang slightly favoured over Okada and Kiyosu. The Japanese couple, however, are capable of first-class tennis when on form and the Chinese will have no easy task on their hands.

Age a Telling Factor

Age and youth—these two severely contrasting factors—were the cause of Portugal's downfall yesterday. Humberto Collaco has slowed down considerably in the last two years and though his placements were still superb on several occasions the speed of Li and Wang on the whole was too much for him.

With Rozario, on the other hand, it was lack of experience in match play, rather than ability, that prevented him from keeping pace with his opponents—particularly in the crucial games. The Portuguese on the general run of play actually conceded little to their opponents—but whereas the Chinese pair always managed to tighten up at the right moments, Collaco and Rozario lost numerous opportunities to exploit a temporary advantage.

Rozario Shows Promise

For his first appearance in a major competition—and against two such experienced players to boot—Rozario showed some promising flashes of tennis. He was frequently caught on the wrong foot by Wang's drives, however, though his volleying and overhead was sound, and another year's first-class tennis should season him into one of the city's leading players.

Rozario—who won the junior singles title last year and extended V. T. Wang, the favourite, to four sets in an early round of the senior competition a few weeks ago—lacks a forcing service, and though he improved his deliveries considerably in the third set, the Chinese pair yesterday succeeded in scoring several winners through this liability.

Harry Li The Steadiest

Of the four players on the court Harry Li was, perhaps, the steadiest, and though V. T. Wang earned more frequent applause with his occasionally spectacular shots, it was Li's consistent performance that enabled the Chinese couple to enjoy an undisputed margin of superiority throughout the match. Li's overhead was functioning well yesterday, while his service and ground strokes were equally reliable.

The match was featured by many sparkling rallies, particularly in the second and third sets when the Portuguese recovered strongly and threatened to upset the Chinese, and the 200-odd spectators present had an enjoyable afternoon's tennis. Despite the indications of the score, the games were close and only the superior match play of the Chinese enabled them to earn such a seemingly one-sided victory.

Portugal Leads

The Portuguese took the lead at the beginning of the first set after dropping the opening game on Collaco's service, but Li evened the score in the fourth game, 2-2. Collaco failed once again in the crucial fifth game, with the Portuguese leading by 30-love, enabling the Chinese to assume the lead. From this point onwards Li and Wang did not look back and the Portuguese offered little further resistance to succumb by 6-2.

The second set appeared at the start to become a repetition of the preceding one when the Chinese—after permitting Collaco and Rozario to draw level at 2-all—ran off to a quick 4-2 lead.

Sparkling Rallies Seen

But the Portuguese suddenly unleased a furious rally that earned them four games while their opponents were restricted to one. Collaco reduced arrears in the seventh game on his service and though the Portuguese dropped the next to trail by the dangerous margin of 5-3, there was no denying their spirited tennis and the gap between the scores was soon bridged.

Many sparkling rallies were seen at this stage as the Chinese attempted to stave off defeat, but the Portuguese succeeded in driving their advantage to 6-5. Li then rose to the occasion nobly in the 12th game to level the score, and though Rozario tried to stem the tide in the following period, the Chinese tightened up sufficiently to win the set at 8-6.

Encouraged by the success of their rally—which nearly brought them an 11th hour success—the Portuguese started the third set with determination, but a 2-0 deficient proved too difficult for them to overcome and they finally bowed by 6-4, after rallying from 4-1.

Betty Hick Newell Wins Golf Title

Brookline, Mass., Sept. 14.

Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell beat Miss Helen Sigel by five and three in the 36-hole final of the American women's golf championship yesterday.

Mrs. Newell, who hails from Long Beach, California, was only one up at the end of the first round. This is the first time that she has won the title.

Miss Sigel comes from Philadelphia.—Reuter.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Princeton; 2, Sam Holer.
Also ran:—Our Joy, Harvard, Five Stars II, Nagasaki.
2 lengths.—Time, 19.56.
Win, $10, Forecast 3-2 Div. $41.40.
Place, 1st $6.40; 2nd $6.10.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Hot Spark; 2, Coy Nick.
Also ran:—One Another, Gold Cap, Mascarron, Golden Adagio.
2 lengths.—Time, 19.10.
Win, $16.20, Forecast 5-4 Div. $64.
Place, 1st $10.80; 2nd $13.70.
Double Event 1/3 5-5 Div. $12.

3—300 yd. flat.—1, Rusty Birch; 2, Lady Ruby.
Also ran:—Cute Villian, Be Snappy, Wilful Bill, Mr. Hatlagee.
4 lengths.—Time, 17.88.
Win, $25.60. Forecast 4-5 Div. $79.70.
Place, 1st $13.50; 2nd $8.20.
Double Event 2/4 4-4 Div. $29.40.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Golden Angelo; 2, Glenmore Leader.
Also ran:—Best Candidate, Major, Common Chance, Royal Navy.
A neck.—Time, 26.38.
Win, $15.00. Forecast 1-6 Div. $65.20.
Place, 1st $7.50; 2nd $12.20.
Double Event 2/3 5-4 Div. —.40.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Sandy Whizzer; 2, Glenmore Laura.
Also ran:—Lone Plume, Reckless Maori, Great Regret, Campus Flirt.
6 lengths.—Time, 29.07.
Win, $15.40. Forecast 3-3 Div. $40.80.
Place, 1st $8; 2nd $8.80.
Double Event 4/5 1-5 Div. $28.80.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Corporal Stanley; 2, Don Luiz.
Also ran:—True Promise, Shanghai Bill, Stolen Quota, Go Softly.
A head.—Time, 30.38.
Win, $25.60. Forecast 5-3 Div. $90.
Place, 1st $14; 2nd $11.50.
Double Event 5/8 5-5 Div. $29.70.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Cordon Violet; 2, Fu Avon.
Also ran:—Crafty Vicar, Reno Bride, Orange Bud, Grey Viking.
¾ length.—Time, 29.64.
Win, $13.40. Forecast 4-5 Div. $40.60.
Place, 1st $7.10; 2nd $7.60.
Double Event 6/7 5-4 Div. $28.60.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Orange Brand; 2, Alton Arab.
Also ran:—Mon Affaire, Grey Vote, True Patience, Windstock Ivan.
¼ length.—Time, 29.46.
Win, $23.70. Forecast 1-3 Div. $182.40.
Place, 1st $14.40; 2nd $9.70.
Double Event 7/— 4-1 Div. $—.—.

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CANIDROME RESULTS
Sunday, September 14, 1941.

Race	Placed-Dogs		60.60 Win Forecast Pool	Course D/Events
1	3	2	41.40	$8
2	5	4	84.00	12.00
3	4	5	79.70	29.40
4	1	4	55.80	27.70
5	5	3	40.80	26.80
6	5	4	90.00	29.70
7	4	6	40.60	28.60
8	1	2	182.40	123.00

Last Night's Richest Dividends—
$5 Win Forecast Race No. 8 dog No. 1-2 Div. $182.40.
$2 Coupe Double Events Races 7/8 dog No. 4-1 Div. $123.00.

The first picture in which he had a good part, Mickey Rooney says, was "Manhattan Melodrama," directed by W. S. Van Dyke II. It was the first picture that William Powell and Myrna Loy made together—Clark Gable played a gangster.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THE War Office has received a gift of revolvers for the Home Guard from people living in the State of New York.

OFFICIALS of the Vichy Ministry of Foreign Affairs will not be allowed to marry foreigners in future. According to a decree, disciplinary measures will be taken against anyone breaking this rule.

THE Union Church Women's Guild will hold their first meeting of the season tomorrow at 3 p.m. The meeting will take the form of a social gathering and arrangements for the coming season will be discussed.

IN a further move to prevent the spread of cholera, the Japanese health authorities here have instructed the Central China Railway Company not to sell tickets to those who do not possess cholera inoculation certificates, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday morning.

AMERICA'S best-known prison warden, Lewis Lawes, has decided to retire. He has had charge of Sing Sing for 21 years. Over 2,000 convicts will be genuinely sorry to see him go. Some of them have become his firm friends. It is believed he has an eye on a farm near Sing Sing.

AN R.A.F. pilot officer has sent a cheque for £1,000 to the Lord Mayor of London's National Air Raid Distress Fund "in gratitude for the miraculous escape of his bomber crew in a recent raid on Hamburg." Altogether men and women in the Services have contributed £23,429 to the fund.

CONDITIONS in Foochow are gradually returning to normal following the Chinese reoccupation of the city, states the "Cheng Yien Pao." Telegraphic communications between Shanghai and Foochow have been resumed. Wireless messages to Foochow have to be sent via Nanping, and take longer than formerly.

CONTRIBUTIONS totalling £3,000,000 have been received by the British War Relief Society from over 1,200,000 people in the United States, according to the president of the organization, Mr. W. Aldrich. The society has shipped to Britain nearly 1,500 tons of clothing, goods and shoes, 120 ambulances, mobile kitchens and first-aid units. Over 95 per cent. of these shipments reached their destinations.

SIX more fighter squadrons of the R.A.F. have recently been named by the Air Ministry after places which have contributed £100,000 or more for fighters, states the "Daily Telegraph" on July 7. They are the "New Zealand," the "Basutoland," the "Natal," the "Sudan," the "China-British," and the "British East India." The latter is the third squadron to be so named; the other two have already destroyed more than 150 enemy aircraft.

To meet the changed conditions relating to the clothing of Eton College boys in consequence of the rationing scheme, a special committee has been set up with a view to formulating a plan for the pooling of the boys' clothing. This committee has met on a number of occasions, and the final meeting is to be held within the next fortnight, when a definite scheme will be announced. To clothe an Eton boy on the present scale 144 coupons would be necessary, so that drastic economy must be effected.

THE Chinese National Government on Friday ordered that posthumous honours be conferred upon Mr. Yih Churtong, late general manager of the Central Trust of China, who died in the United States recently following a period of illness, the "Shun Pao" reports. Mr. Yih was once a member of the Chekiang Provincial Government and General Manager of the Farmers Bank of China. He rendered meritorious services to the cause of the Nationalist Northern Expeditionary Forces by raising large quantities of war provisions.

"STEAM north-north-west," ordered the skipper of a Netherlands trawler to his mate, "North by west it is," replied the mate, and neither of them noticed the mistake. When the skipper came on deck later he found that the trawler was fifteen miles off her course. Suddenly the lookout shouted "Raft ahoy," and the trawler picked up six British seamen who had been adrift for five days. They were exhausted and had given up hope of rescue. When they had been taken aboard the trawler set her course for a British port again, and this time there was no mistake.

CHINESE community leaders in Singapore have suggested that should Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, representative in the Far East of the British Cabinet for the co-ordination of war efforts, be able to form a special organization in Malaya, it would tend to promote the relationship of China and British Malaya, says the "Cheng Yien Pao." When Dr. Philip K. C. Tyau, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung and Kwangsi visited Singapore he discussed various questions affecting the Chinese communities, but these questions were subsequently referred to London for decision.

GENERAL Chiang Kai-shek's latest statement in which he reaffirmed China's determination to continue resistance was given great prominence in the American press on September 11, states a Central News Agency message from Washington to the "Sin Wan Pao." The Generalissimo's declaration that he hoped and felt confident that the United States would increase her economic pressure upon Japan, created a favourable impression among Washington official circles, where it is generally felt that China is fighting the battle of the Democracies in the Far East, concludes the report.

MR. Chen Chung-pu, Special Envoy of the Nanking Government, who will attend ceremonies for the unveiling in Japan of a memorial to Japanese who died in the cause of the Chinese Revolution, arrived here on Friday morning by air from the capital, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday morning. The unveiling ceremonies will be held on September 30. Mr. Chen will go to Japan following a week's stay here. In a separate article, the "Tairiku" also reported that the Nanking government has decided to appropriate CN$200,000 for the compilation of biographies of Sino-Japanese heroes who distinguished themselves in the cause of the Chinese Revolution.

IN a bitter protest, the first since the start of the war, the Roman Catholic bishops of Greater Germany appealed to their followers on July 6 to hold fast to their faith at a time when "the existence or non-existence of Christianity in Germany" was at stake, states an A.P. message from Berlin. The bishops attacked Nazi steps against the Church, and the reading of the pastoral letter in the pulpits had a startling effect among the faithful. The letter recounted the efforts of soldiers and priests on the battlefields and said that the Church had gladly shouldered the burdens and the sacrifices of the times. But such sacrifices had "limits" namely, when the question arose of compromising the faith.

U.S. Developments In Defence

Washington, Sept. 14.

An authoritative Government source has disclosed the following developments in the defence programme.

A new army air freight service will soon speed defence supplies to America's outposts in Alaska. The route will be between the Sacramento air depot and Ladd Field, Fairbanks with two stops enroute. Instead of long weeks by water routes, needed supplies and equipment for defence preparations at isolated bases in the far north will reach Alaska in three days.

New air bases in Africa and bomber ferry routes are being laid out by Pan-American Airways, Inc., as part of a combined commercial transport service and a bomber ferry service to Africa. They also could be used to combat action against the western hemisphere from such West African ports as Dakar.

Bases Under Construction

Bases already are under construction at Monrovia, Liberia and at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. They will open a new channel for movement of American-built bombers to Russia as well as to the British in the Middle East.

Pan-American Airways will operate the route from Miami, Florida to Leopoldville, using Government-owned equipment. Intermediate points will include Natal, Brazil and Monrovia.

The Navy Departments has joined the move to spread defence orders. A new division of contract distribution has been organised and will specifically aim for a greater degree of sub-contracting, a greater subdivision of original purchases and assistance in the conversion of industrial plants.

Industrial Developments

The 500,000th large calibre shell produced by the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company has been completed. The Company's factory was hardly more than a warehouse a few short months ago but plans worked out in peace-time by the Army Ordnance Department made possible its swift conversion into a shell plant.

A new aluminium plant to be located near Tacoma, Washington will be capable of producing 30,000,000 pounds of aluminum annually. This plant will bring the nation's production of aluminium up to 1,130,000,000 pounds a year. Its construction has been authorised by the Defence Plant Corporation at a cost of $3,900,000.

Magnesium plants owned by the Defence Plant Corporation will be built at Painesville, Ohio and Freeport, Texas. They will bring the United States annual production of magnesium to 274,000,000 pounds.—Reuter.

French Council of Ministers Meets

Vichy, Sept. 13.

The Council of Ministers held its usual weekly meeting here today under the chairmanship of Marshal Philippe Petain, the Chief of State.

Upon the proposal of General Charles Huntziger, the War Minister, the Council decided to liberate the first contingent of the class of 1938 by November 15.

M. Francois Lehideux, Secretary of State for Industrial Production, informed the Council of the measures taken to improve the operation of the Committees of Industrial Organization and the Raw Material Distribution Boards.

M. Pierre Pucheu, the Home Minister, announced that Cantonal Agents appointed to aid Mayors will shortly assume their duties.

Upon the suggestion of M. Joseph Barthelemy, the Minister of Justice, the Council approved a bill tending to prevent too general an application of the law regarding the suspension of sentences in the case of persons sentenced for violations which must be repressed under the present circumstances.—Havas Telemondial.

Hitler Losing War, Says Greenwood

London, Sept. 14.

"Hitler is losing the war," declared Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Post-War Reconstruction, speaking at Liverpool yesterday.

Mr. Greenwood said that Russia barred Hitler's way to the East, Britain barred his way to the Middle East and India and the United States had given notice that she barred his way to the west.

Hitler's treacherous attack upon the Soviet had proved a dangerous and costly crime, which was draining away the life blood of hundreds of thousands of the best trained Nazi youth. It was consuming, like a raging forest fire, the vast accumulated stocks of oil, munitions, tanks and planes which were needed to keep his land and air forces going. The heroic resistance given by Russian armies and peoples was an epic of this greatest of world wars.

Mr. Greenwood added: "We must, and will, see that every necessary assistance is sent to our latest ally. Wherever Hitler is being fought is our front."—Reuter.

Strike Threatens U.S. Supplies to Britain

New York, Sept. 14.

Three ships with cargoes and supplies for American defence bases in Bermuda and the West Indies cancelled their sailings at noon yesterday.

The crews walked out in response to a strike called by the Seafarers' International Union of North America, which is demanding an "adequate war bonus."

John Hawk, National Secretary of the Union stated: "The strike will affect all ships bound for Axis or Allied ports. We are naturally not against carrying material to England, but since the Nazis are sinking ships regardless of location, we want to protect our men. Operators (owners) show no signs of negotiating."—Reuter.

Philippines Volcano In Eruption

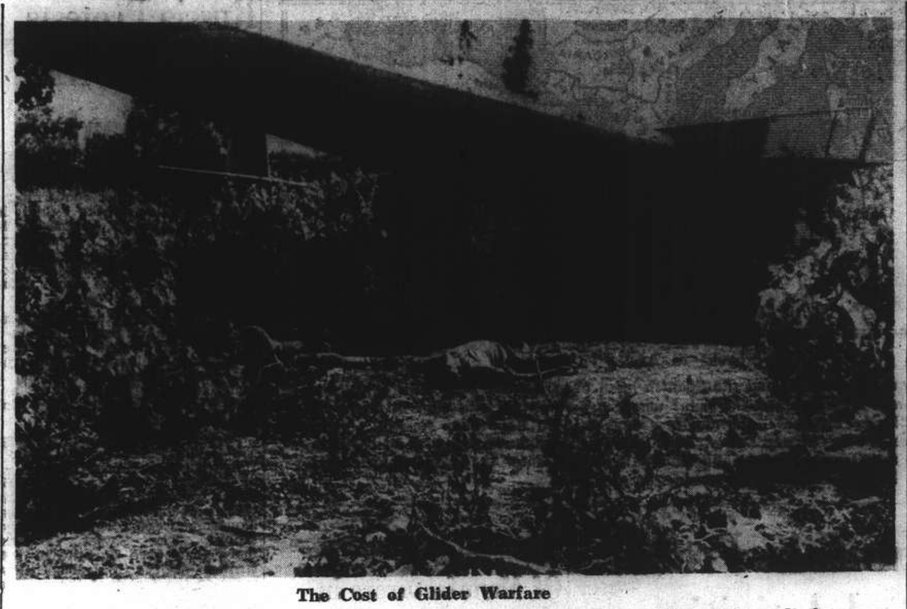
Manila, Sept. 14.

The Mayon volcano, 400 miles south-east of Manila on the tip of Luzon island, erupted yesterday afternoon.

Thick columns of smoke poured from the crater of the perfectly coned volcano. Hundreds of residents of Libog, near the mountain, already have fled.

Authorities were unable, to a late hour yesterday, to determine the seriousness of the situation and whether mass evacuation of towns at the volcano's base is necessary.

The last eruption, on June 7, 1938, resulted in heavy damage to plantations near by.—United Press.



The Cost of Glider Warfare

This picture, taken in Crete, illustrates the high cost in human life of glider warfare. It shows a German glider after it had landed, with two of its complement lying dead beside it. Gliders are very vulnerable to attack from air and land.

Treatment of the Peasantry Is The Key to China's Future

THE growing divergence between the status of the peasantry in guerrilla areas of north China where the Communists are powerful, and the status of the peasantry in Kuomintang-controlled central and south China is regarded by many observers as one of the major conditioning factors of Chinese politics. Many see in it an underlying cause of the recent clashes between the Koumintang and the Communists, and consider it one of the most important problems which a victorious China would have to face, writes Hugh Deans in the "Christian Science Monitor."

Those observers point out that in the long run the peasantry has always been the most powerful determinant of Chinese politics. Throughout Chinese history, when economic conditions became intolerable, a rising tide of peasant rebellions revealed that the "heavenly mandate" of the ruling dynasty had been exhausted. The leaders of the revolt would ultimately succeed in establishing a new dynasty, and the process of reconstitution and change would again commence to unfold.

A streamlined version of an old-style peasant rebellion is now going on in north China, slightly disguised as guerrilla warfare. Rebellion was implicit in the situation caused by the war. The Japanese invasion released a revolt which had long been smoldering. The very fact that the north China peasant took up arms to defend his village changed his status and made him an unconscious bearer of the torch of agrarian revolution. For when the peasant guerrillas began to fight they began to demand reforms to fight for. At the very beginning the leadership of the peasants was acquired by the Communists and such groups as the Shansi Sacrifice League and the National Salvationists.

Agrarian Movement

The Communists—Chinese Communism is quite essentially an agrarian movement. Their allies have brought the north China peasantry new and improved techniques of struggle—techniques which the Reds acquired during ten years of civil war. By a shrewd guerrilla warfare the Japanese control of north China has been confined to the big cities and towns and lines of communication. The hinterland has remained in the hands of the guerrillas.

The effect of Communist leadership has been to convert typical sporadic peasant uprisings into a widespread, integrated guerrilla war capable of being waged for years. Despite the gloomy predictions of many military experts, the guerrillas have already been in the field for three and a half years, and Japanese reports from north China admit that the "Red-bandits" are more firmly entrenched than ever.

Guerrilla Movement in North China

The basis of the guerrilla movement in north China has been a number of political and economic reforms calculated to attach the loyalties of the peasants, Guerrilla governments have been established—the largest of them, the Shansi-Hopei-Charhar Border Government, controls the rural areas of 90 hsien (counties) with a population of 10,000,000—in which the peasants have been accorded certain democratic rights. The village chiefs and local and hsien councils are elected by the peasants, which some observers hold to be an important experiment in democracy. The widespread organization of peasant unions, furthermore, has given the peasantry a new source of political power. In the Shansi-Hopei-Charhar Border Region alone 1,000,000 peasants are reported to have been unionized.

A moderate agrarian programme based on that of Sun Yat-sen has been carried out. A 25 per cent reduction in rent, a cardinal point in Sun's programme, has been widely enforced. Land belonging to landlords who fled to Japanese-occupied areas has been divided up among the poor peasants. The authorities have encouraged the establishment of agricultural and industrial cooperatives, which have developed far more in guerrilla areas than elsewhere.

While north China's semi-feudal society cannot be said to have been altered fundamentally, the peasantry has acquired increased political power.

Inflation Brings Changes

The main significant changes in the status of the peasants in central and south China have come as a result of the inflation. The cheapening of the currency has enabled debt-ridden peasants to pay up. The general effect of the inflation, however, has not been to cause a basis for reform but to fortify the status quo. In the first place, the vast majority of peasants produce only enough for subsistence and rent—in a semi-feudal economy the rent automatically approximates what the peasant produces above what his family requires to subsist—and the value of money, therefore, is of relatively little importance. Secondly, while fewer peasants are reduced to tenancy, few are able to improve their position by purchasing land, for land values are equal to or above the general price level.

In another respect inflation has affected the peasantry adversely—it has decreased the supply of cheap credit. In recent years the Central Government has established thousands of rural credit societies to supply peasants with loans at an annual interest of about 10 per cent—low compared with rates obtainable from money-lenders which average 25 or 30 per cent.

Credit Available

But it was found that even at best the credit available was insufficient to go around and much of the money went to well-to-do peasants or landlords who re-lent it at usurious rates—a sample survey in Shensi revealed that only .2 per cent. of cheap credit went to tenants, who need it most. Faced with inflation and more urgent financial demands, the Government last fall decreed that funds allocated for rural credit would be reduced. And because of the inflation more credit is needed than formerly. Before the war each mow of land (a mow is one-sixth of an acre) required about $15 capital a year; now each mow requires about $150. Unless counteractive measures are adopted, experts have warned, the credit shortage will ultimately entail a decline in agricultural production.

Conflict Foreseen

About 50 per cent. of Chinese peasants are tenants, 25 per cent. part-tenants and 25 per cent independent owners. Most, and the best land is owned by a small group of landlords, who are powerfully represented in the Kuomintang. Before the war high rent, exorbitant taxes and usurious interest rates, coupled with floods, drought and the disastrous effects of the world depression, generated a marked trend to concentration of land ownership and tenancy. An increasing amount of land went out of cultivation, and China, reputedly a great agricultural country, had to import rice. Thousands of peasants were forced off the land—a source of cheap labour in the cities, of banditry and Communism. Excellent crops just before and just after the war somewhat alleviated the situation—though rice imports continued. The extremely poor rice crop of last year—in 1940 rice imports doubled—which caused the price of rice to quintuple itself in three months, has led some observers to believe that the long war has further dislocated China's creaking semi-feudal agrarian economy, and that unless realistic reforms are carried out portentous political conflicts will develop from the increasingly restless villages. Latest statistics, admittedly rough, seem to show that the trend towards concentration of land ownership and tenancy has continued since the war, despite the retarding effect of inflation.

The future seems to promise a conflict, peaceful or violent, between the war-born peasant rebels of north China and the agrarian conservatism of the Kuomintang. This conflict is apt to be the first issue confronting a victorious China—if it can be so long sublimated.

New Protection for Britain in Battle Of Flames

London, Sept. 14.

New and far-reaching measures to protect Great Britain, in the second winter of the Battle of Flames, were disclosed yesterday by the Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, Mr. Herbert Morrison.

They include reorganization of the nation's entire fire-fighting services—brought into operation secretly on August 18—and the introduction on September 22 of new business premises, an order resulting from discussions with the Trade's Union Congress.

Increased powers are given to regional commissioners, who will be assisted by Advisory Councils, on which employers and the trade Union will be represented. A National Advisory Council for Fire Prevention will also be established.

Warning the country against the possibility of heavy air raids, Mr. Morrison said: "If the Russians can resist or lick the Germans that will be fine. But if the Germans are able to dig in for the winter, they may bring large forces of bombers from the Eastern front to attack Britain. I want people to feel that protection of their homes and business premises is a glorious act of defiance to Hitler."—Reuter.

Argentina May Eject German Ambassador

Buenos Aires, Sept. 14.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday, is expected to pass overwhelmingly a resolution which will force the German Ambassador, Herr Edmund von Thermann, to leave the country.

So many deputies on Friday wanted to speak denouncing the Nazis that the Chamber was forced to adjourn late at night, postponing action on the resolution. Speakers represented all parties.—United Press.

Roosevelt Goes on Weekend Cruise

Washington, Sept. 14.

President Roosevelt has left by car for Annapolis for a week-end cruise in his yacht Potomac.

The President will, during the week-end, confer with Defence and Lease-Lend officials on production and contract distribution problems.—Reuter.

Fake Passport Ring in Cuba Said Uncovered

Miami, Sept. 14.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., well known writer and foreign correspondent, yesterday sent to Washington a report describing alleged conclusive evidence of the existence in Havana of a "fake passport ring operating chiefly for the benefit of Nazi spies and gestapo agents."

The report said that ramifications of the ring extend to high Cuban and United States officials. He said he was forwarding evidence to the State Department and had telephoned Mr. Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General, who had requested a full report.

Mr. Vanderbilt charged that a new Nazi propaganda office was established in Havana after Nazi consular officials were expelled from the United States. He said that a boat landed two German agents on the Florida coast who later went to Washington.

Mr. Vanderbilt also said that a powerful Nazi short wave station 150 miles from Havana contacts Nazi agents in the western Hemisphere.—United Press.

Eight Ships Lost In Bitter Convoy Battle

London, Sept. 14.

The Admiralty yesterday revealed one of the bitterest convoy battles of the war in which the convoy, after losing eight ships, finally reached its home port.

Submarines sank three of the ships and aeroplanes sank five in a fierce battle in the Atlantic, the Admiralty said. Dates of the attacks were not revealed.

The Admiralty said the battle began far out in the Atlantic when a submarine sank two ships in a few minutes. Twelve hours later six four-engined bombers attacked and sank one merchantman outright and damaged two others which sank. A sixth vessel was wrecked and abandoned. A seventh ship was hit but carried on.

A second U-boat attack the following day sank the steamer Brandenburg carrying earlier survivors of the other sunken vessel and all were lost but one. Wireless interceptions revealed that a German raider warship was in the vicinity but it did not appear, the Admiralty reported.

One of the damaged merchant ships began to sink and the crew was removed in heavy seas. The convoy hove to and rode the gale for two days and nights then proceeded to port, said the Admiralty.—United Press.

Paris Division of French State Tribunal To Meet Next Week

Paris, Sept. 13.

The Paris division of the newly-created State Tribunal to try Communist and Anarchist instigators will hold its first session in the course of the coming week.

The President of the Tribunal will be M. Levine, President of the Honorary Chamber, while the Vice-Presidents will be Judge Phibierge and State Prosecutor Delrieu, who will be entrusted with upholding the charges against the accused.

As for the six other members of the tribunal, the Paris press believes that the Minister of Justice, M. Joseph Barthelemy, will choose four Generals or Admirals and two Prefects.

The State Tribunal is in no way connected with the "special sections" of the ordinary courts before which Communists and anarchists appear. These "special sections" try only those committing crimes, while the State Tribunal will judge persons charged with instigating such crimes although they might have taken no direct part in perpetrating them.—Havas Telemondial.

Abetz to Receive Fresh Instructions From Hitler

Berlin, Sept. 14.

The German Ambassador in Paris, Otto Abetz, has gone to Germany in order to receive fresh instructions from Hitler, it is reported here from Vichy.

A visit to Vichy of Admiral Esteva, Resident-General of Tunis, is stated to be "without the framework of normal consultations."

Vichy circles are showing extreme reserve about rumours that British planes flew over southern France and dropped bombs at Cannes and elsewhere.—Reuter.

Unrest in Japan

XGDN BROADCAST BY "SENSEI"

SOME days ago Prince Konoye informed the Japanese people that the country is facing the gravest crisis in its history. It is curious to reflect that the full gravity of that crisis is probably less realized by the Japanese people themselves than any other people in the whole world.

It is hardly possible for anybody who has not lived in Japan, especially during the past four years, to have any idea of the state of ignorance concerning current events in which the Japanese people are deliberately kept. Both press and radio are under complete control. In regard to the latter, no short wave is allowed and the wave band for all private radios is limited from 200 to 500 metres. The people therefore are compelled to listen to local broadcasting stations only, and practically all telegrams giving news of the world situation originate from Rome or Berlin.

During the first two years of the China incident the Japanese air was loaded with stories of almost fantastic victories over the Chinese which, to some extent, accounts for the present discontent of the people. For, say they, if our military forces have been so uniformly marvellously victorious, why does this wretched incident drag on year after year and our personal lives become more and more uncomfortable?

The same reasoning is now going on in regard to the European war, since the beginning of which they have been fed on Berlin telegrams and the Goebbellings of the D.N.B. and Transocean news agencies. In other words the people of Japan are beginning to realize that the news as supplied to them is quite untrustworthy! in short that to a large extent they have been deliberately lied to.

Simple Folk

Yet it must be remembered that a very large proportion of the Japanese people are simple peasant farmers who, in normal circumstances, would blindly accept anything that they heard over their local radio receivers, and it must be admitted that, even now, there are many of these simple folk who regard all that they hear as gospel truth. Yet this again has to be discounted by the large number of soldiers, wounded and otherwise, who have returned to their country homes and who naturally speak in the bosom of their families and tell them just exactly what happened. And so, throughout the whole country, there is indubitably spreading a spirit of unrest and distrust which may easily develop into a very ugly situation for the Government in being.

I suppose most of you who are listening recall the famous incident of February 26, 1936, when a rebel group of the Army in Tokyo made an attempt at a coup d'état which, through prompt action, was nipped in the bud and resulted in the death sentence being passed on the young ringleaders. Though the subsequent inquiry into this abortive effort was conducted mostly in camera, yet enough information emerged to show that the Army itself was, far from being united, actually full of divisions and groups, to the great detriment of both discipline and efficiency. This fact may perhaps have some connection with the interminable dragging out of the China Incident.

In Japan, however, there is one group in particular which is recognized as being the most united, the most powerful, and the most formidable because the most daring and outspoken of all—the extremists of the extreme right. Yet it is certainly the smallest. Its existence is well known to all the people and it has somehow failed to gain their confidence. Open criticism in Japan has for a long time been entirely suppressed, which is symptomatic of the unhealthy condition of the body politic. But in private it is a very different matter.

Not Wide-Minded

It is this group alone that has brought Japan into the position which Prince Konoye described as the gravest crisis in its history. It has done so in the following manner. Like most bigotted extremists, the members of this group, though often of high rank, are not wide minded and they proved themselves to be perfect tools in the hands of the Nazi. Gladly they adopted methods that had been so successful in Germany, particularly in getting control of the press and in organizing a spy system.

In this they were assisted by specially-imported members of the Gestapo. But it has been through the press that they have made their influence mostly strongly felt. They have, in this regard, followed Hitler's advice as outlined in "Mein Kampf" and brought to perfection by Goebbels "If you lie, let it be a big lie, and repeat it over and over again, and the people will at last believe it."

The latest attempt to follow out this method is the word "encirclement." Of course if the Japanese people were allowed to think for a moment they would realize not only the falsity but also the stupidity of this idea. In actual fact, since the Russo-Japanese war thirty-seven years ago Japan has not been attacked or threatened by any country. There has been no encroachment beyound the boundaries of the supposedly encircling countries during all that time. The Russian-Manchurian border remains where it was; China has not moved and Hongkong and the Malay states with Singapore have always been stationary. There has been no movement which might cause the smallest apprehension either from the Dutch East Indies or the Philippines. In fact Japan is now in precisely the same position vis-a-vis these countries as she has been for so many years past.

When we think of the Japan of fifteen or ten years ago, the happy, smiling and contended people living within their incomes which, though by no means large, were well sufficient for their needs, going about their daily work in quiet happiness, there was then no cry of "encirclement." It is, of course, as everybody knows, nothing but a parrot like echoing of Hitler from two years ago, and the circumstances in both cases were much similar.

"Encirclement"

In a certain sense every individual, as every country, is encircled by neighbours. But it is not usually a cause of complaint so long as neighbourly feeling is continuing. If this ceases to exist it is not generally difficult to find the one responsible for changing those neighbourly feelings into one of dislike and suspicion.

We have seen how the "encireling countries" around Japan have in no way interfered with her for many many years, and so this present uncomfortable feeling of "encirclement" can only come from within her own consciousness. In other words, it is not the circumstances of the circle that is contracting upon her, but that she is trying to press from within against that circumference. In fact it is a tacit admission of an aggressive policy.

But, as we noticed before, the Japanese people are now by no means so gullible as they were four years since. They know precisely from whom these "catch words" originate, and regard them with the suspicion that these years of false information would naturally engender. They look back with longing on their lives of so short a time ago and bitterly regret their own supineness which enabled this small group to gain such power and thereby lead them into the sorry existence which they now have to endure. But there is no doubt at all that the people of Japan are becoming more and more politically conscious and that this group of high placed extremists will be most unpleasantly surprised when, for the wind which they have so light-heartedly sown, they have to reap so tremendous a whirlwind.

New U.S. Airline To Africa

Washington, Sept. 14.

A new commercial airline between the United States and South West Africa is to be established. Permission to operate it has been issued with the approval of President Roosevelt by the United States Civil Aeronautical Corps in Washington. Planes will operate between Miami, Florida, and a point in South West Africa.—Reuter.

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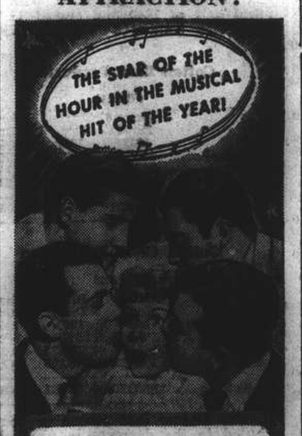
THE STAR OF THE HOUR IN THE MUSICAL HIT OF THE YEAR!
DON AMECHE · MARY MARTIN
in Paramount's
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
(But they always come back for more)
with
OSCAR LEVANT · CONNIE BOSWELL
RAYMOND WALBURN · VIRGINIA DALE
BARBARA ALLEN · ELIZABETH PATTERSON
JEROME COWAN and ROCHESTER
Directed by VICTOR SCHERTZINGER

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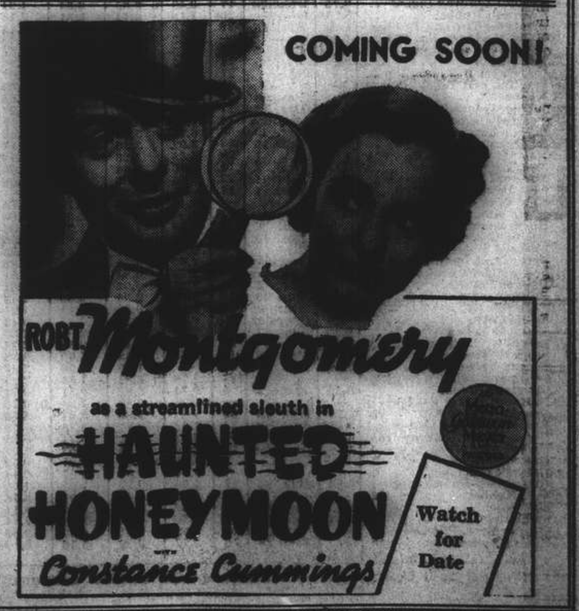

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 13.

Stock prices on Wall Street today finished quietly firm, in a dull and uninteresting session. Operators continued to be hesitant, in view of existing uncertainties, but the undertone of the market remained generally good.

Aviations and recent market favourites were again to the fore, and imparted strength to the general list.

The turnover today amounted to 230,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	127.40	Unrcd.	127.26	+0.10
20 Rails	29.34	29.22	29.30	+0.08
15 Utilit.	18.75	18.70	18.73	+0.09
40 Bonds	——	——	89.96	−0.06
11 Commod.	——	——	——	——

Sept. 12	13		Sept. 12	13
Adams Exp	7⅞	Int T & T	3½	*3⅜
Alleg Lud	23½	John Man	68½	69½
Allis Cha	29½	Kenn Cop	36⅜	36⅛
Amer Can	81½	Lib O F	31	30⅝
Am Cyan	41	Lock Air	29⅜	30
Am & Fr Pr	0⅛	Loew's	38½	38
„ $7 pfd	25½	Martin	31½	31½
Am Loco	13⅜	Mont Ward	35⅜	35⅝
Am Metal	21½	Nat Avian	10½	10
Am Radr	6½	N C Bank	*27	*26⅜
Am R Mill	14⅜	Nat D Pro	15	15
Am S & R	43½	Nat Dist	24½	24⅝
Am Sug	21	Nat P & L	4⅜	4½
Am T & T	†154	Nat S of P	6⅞	*6⅜
Am. Tob	70	N Y Cent	12½	12⅜
Am Watrwk	4⅜	Niagara	2⅜	2⅜
Anaconda	28⅜	Nt A Avia	16	15⅝
Atchison	27½	Nt Am Co	12½	12⅜
Avian Cpn	3¼	Nthrn Pac	7	*7
Bald Loco	15	Packard	2⅝	2⅜
Balt & O	4⅜	Pant Oil	4½	4⅜
Barn Oil	10	Par Pets	15⅛	15½
Bendix	39	Penn RR	22⅜	22⅜
Beth St	68	Phil Pet	44⅛	45
Bliss	16⅛	Pull Inc	26⅜	26⅜
Boeing	23	Pure Oil	9⅜	9⅜
Borg War	20½	Radio	3¾	4
Briggs	21	Reading	16	*16
Budd Mfg	4⅜	Rem Arm	*4⅜	*4⅜
Can P Rly	5	Rep Avtn	4⅜	4⅜
Cel Corp	26½	Rep St	19½	*19¾
C N Bank	*30½	Rey Tob	31⅜	32
Ches & O	37½	Schenley	17½	17
Chrysler	57	Shell U Oil	*15	*15
Col G & E	2⅜	Soc Vac	9½	9⅜
Com Cred	23⅜	Sthrn Pac	13½	13¼
Comm & S	0⅜	Sthrn Rly	29⅜	28⅜
Cons Edi	17⅜	Spicer Mfg	*36	37
Chohs Oil	6¼	St Brand	5⅜	5⅜
Cop St	14¼	St G & E	17⅛	*17⅞
Curtiss	9⅜	St O of N J	43	42⅞
Dist Corp	17⅛	Studebaker	6¼	6⅜
Douglas	74⅛	Swift Int	23¼	23⅜
Du Pont	125¼	Teshnicolor	10⅛	*10⅜
E P Lead	9⅛	Texs Corp	41⅜	41⅜
E A Lite	29½	Transamer	4⅛	4⅛
Elec B & S	2⅛	Tw Cent	9	9
„ $5 pfd	61¼	Un B & P	11⅛	11⅛
„ $6 pfd	66¼	Un Pac	77⅛	77⅛
El P & L	33	Un Air	40	40
Flintkote	14⅜	Un A Lines	13⅜	13⅛
Gen Elec	32⅜	Un Corp	0⅜	0⅞
Gen Motor	39½	„ $3 pfd	24	24⅛
Gen Rly	15	Un G Imp	7	7
Gen T & R	13½	U S Rub	27	26⅞
Goodrich	19⅜	U S Steel	56⅜	57
Goodyear	20	Vanadium	25	25⅛
Gt N I O	17	Vultee Air	9⅜	10⅛
Gt N Rly	24⅜	Walworth	*47	47
Gt W Sugg	26½	War Br P	5⅛	5⅛
Int Nickel	30	West Elec	89⅜	89⅛
Int P & P	19⅜	Wood Tr	*25⅜	26⅛

BONDS

Am & F P	67⅜	Erie	29⅜ 30
Aust Comm	75⅜	Int T & T	51⅜ 51⅜
Brazil	23	N E G	66⅛ 66
„ 6½%	19½	St Pac	50 49⅞
C S P & L	96⅛	St & E	36⅜ 86⅛

*—Bid †—Ex Div. ‡—Corrected.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Prices on Wall Street today ruled firm, in a session of dull trading. Operators were cautious, particularly in view of the conflicting reports regarding the Far Eastern situation. Earnings of Montgomery Ward for the second quarter will probably be below those of the corresponding period of last year, owing to the West Coast strike, but the full year's results, however, will probably be approximately the same as last year. National Distillers third quarter net earnings are expected to compare favourably with the corresponding period last year. Buick has announced price increases, ranging from 8.9 per cent. to 15.9 per cent., for all 1942 models.

Foreign Money Rates

London:	Sept. 13.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 mths. 1 1/16-1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 mths. 1 1/16-1 1/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 mths. 2 1/16-3%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 mths. 3% -2 1/16%
Call Money	1%

New York closed.—Reuter.

Financial Problems In Australia

Canberra, Sept. 14.

The meeting of the War Council is described by observers as a full dress rehearsal of the coming discussions of Australia's war-time finances. Besides Mr. A. W. Fadden, Prime Minister, and other Ministers, Mr. John Curtin and four other Labour members of the Council, important bankers and economists were present.

The discussions ranged over the whole field of the war, including civil expenditure and problem of meeting these gigantic demands. The members also wrestled with the question of how far bank credits should be used.

Although no conclusions were reached, the meeting threw considerable light on the enormous financial problems facing the Government when the next budget session is held.—Reuter.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 13.

Prices in the cotton market today opened firm, with initial quotations ranging from 7 to 9 points up, compared with yesterday's close. The market early advanced on trade buying and aggressive short covering, but later reacted on Southern hedge-selling and liquidation. At the close, losses of 1 to 6 points were recorded.

Wheat futures in Chicago early declined on hedge-selling and reports of the North-Western crop movement, but later partially rallied on mills buying and shorts covering. At the final bell, losses of ⅜ to ⅝ cent. were registered.

New York Cotton

Oct.	17.89-89	—01
Dec.	18.08-10	—01
Jan.	18.13 N.	——
Mar.	18.29-29	—01
May	18.40-40	—03
July	18.44-44	—06

Chicago Wheat

Dec.	122⅝-122½	—⅜
May	126⅞-126¾	—⅝

Chicago Corn

Dec.	84⅝-84⅝	—⅛
May	89⅞-89⅞	no change

N.—Nom.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Sept. 13.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

N. Y.	33¾-33¾	London	1/5½
Shanghai	19 N.	2 mths	
Hongkong	85½	„ sellers	1/5⅛
		„ buyers	1/6

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3 3/16d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3½
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4⅛

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.31	Shanghai	5.40/55*
S'zerland	23.35	Hongkong	25.33
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	89.37⅝	Manila	49.85 N.
London			4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.75
„ „ „ market rate			23.82
Montreal on London			4.51⅞

N—Nominal *—Nom quoted.—Reuter

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Sept. 13.

Leaders were firm on the stock market today but trading was dull. J. I. Case was up three points, for a new high, Colgate-Palm Olive, McIntyre Porcupine and Brown Shoe also touched new highs. Douglas aircraft gained one point and Consolidated aircraft gained nearly one point.

Rail shares were dull, steels were narrow and motors were mixed. Coppers and rail equipments were firm and oil issues steadied on reports gasoline prices were firming. Westinghouse Electric gained nearly a point.—United Press.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of last quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 6 yr average 1934-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
No par value except where indicated								
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	5
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	2†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	8
Allis Chalmers	1.50†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	6
American can	4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	5
Am. Cyanamid "B"	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	5
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.86	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	6.59	6
Am. Locomotive	—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	0.70†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	11
Am. Rolling Mill	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	7
American Smelting	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	6
Am. Sugar Refining	0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	2
Am. Tel. and Tel.	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B"	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.33	4.04	7
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	2	Irregular	—	1.32	0.53	0.94	2.69	4
Baldwin Locomotive	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation	3.75†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	9
Bethlehem Steel	5.75†	Irregular	129	5.70	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	8
Bliss (E. W.)	—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 2.99	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane	—	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner	1.80†	Apr. 1	18	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	9
Briggs Manufacturing	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	10
Canadian Pacific Rly.	—	—	—	0.29	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.80	1.96	1.80	1.83	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	3.62½	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.82	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler	6†	Mar. 13	39	9.46	4.82	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric	0.20†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	7
Commercial Credit	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	12
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	11
Consolidated Oil	0.50‡	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	5
Douglas Aircraft	—	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	4
Eagle Picher Lead	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	5
Elec. Auto Lite	3	Apr. 1	19	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	10
Electric Bond & Share	—	—	13	0.96	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	9
Flintkote	1.50†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.90	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	9
General Railway Signal	0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	6
Great Northern Ry. Pfd	1.50†	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	6
Great Western Sugar	2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.03	1.47	1.67	7
Int. Nickel	2*	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	7
Int. Paper & Power	—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	0.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	0.94	1.10	D 0.76	D 0.05	nil
Kennecott	3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	12
Lockheed Aircraft	1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	5
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.32	8
Montgomery Ward	2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	1	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.35	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	5
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	8
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	12
New York Central	—	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation	0.75†	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	5
North American Co.	0.60†	Jan. 2	16	1.53	1.55	1.99	1.92	5*
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors	—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.05	nil
Paramount Pictures	0.70†	Irregular	16	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	5
Pennsylvania Railroad	2	Irregular	—	2.36	0.54	2.43	3.51	8
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	39	2.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	4
Public service of N. J.	2.80†	Mar. 30	24	2.66	2.34	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	23	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.33	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"	2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley	—	—	34	3.06	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	48	3.65	4.19	6.06	6.39	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	0.50†	M.S. 15	11	—	1.39	3.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific	—	—	128	1.26	D 1.31	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands	0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	8
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.86	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.85†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.17	3.86	4.55	6
Union Pacific Railway	6	Jan. 2	—	6.23	6.83	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft	4	Irregular	14	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	70
United Airlines	—	—	9	D0.04	D 0.66	0.21	0.52	nil
United Corp.	—	—	—	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement	0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.06	11
U.S. Rubber	10	—	97	2.23	0.48	2.91	2.56	7
U.S. Steel	4†	Irregular	179	3.86	D 1.19	1.83	8.34	7
Vanadium	1.75†	Irregular	31	1.36	0.61	3.25	2.34	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	19	0.92	0.21	0.96	0.83	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	5	Feb. 28	73	5.17	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

†Plus extras D Deficit E Est ‡Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Nazi Threat to Africa

It is reported that the Germans, the French and the Spanish have been holding staff talks concerning the defence of West Africa and have reached the point where a permanent joint staff headquarters may be established at Mellilla in Morocco. German arms are said to have been steadily pouring into Casablanca, Villa Cisneros, Rio de Oro and Dakar. The island of Sardinia is reported from Lisbon to have been taken over by the German forces, and Italians can only enter the island, which is an Italian possession, on production of a pass.

Industries Here Hike Profits Despite Reduced Activities

THE industrial situation of Shanghai was abnormal during the first half of 1941, which is the period under review in this article. High profits went hand in hand with reduced productive activities—a strange and unnatural combination almost impossible under ordinary circumstances. Judged solely from the basis of profits made, prosperity reigned in most of the local industries, states Mr. C. S. Yao, director of the department of investigation and research of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, in "Finance and Commerce."

Productive activities, however, told a different story: operations were mostly reduced and in certain cases suspended on account of handicaps and difficulties.

With a few exceptions, most factories reduced their operating hours, number of workers and amount of production. General causes of this decline were restriction in power supply, shortage of raw materials, due to Japanese control on crops and produce in the occupied areas, export control enforced by the British, American and Dutch East Indies authorities, and lack of tonnage in Pacific shipping, limited marketability of products as a result of the extended blockade of the China coast, intensified economic control in the occupied areas and small local demand, and labour disputes that broke out from time to time.

Deprived of a larger part of the market in foreign and domestic trade and of the normal supply of power and materials, the industrial situation of Shanghai had one compensation—price advances. If a sudden turn of tide in international affairs brings prices down, industries in Shanghai will experience further difficulties and have to undergo serious readjustments.

Cotton Industry

No significant changes in the cotton spinning and weaving industry were indicated in the first half of 1941, in so far as the numbers of mills, spindles, and looms were concerned. In this period, there were still 64 cotton mills operating in Shanghai, whereof 21 were Chinese, five British, and 38 owned or controlled by Japanese interests. Spindles totalled 2,186,026 at the end of June, as against 2,174,086 at the end of last year. This slight increase in the number of spindles and looms is attributed to Chinese mills.

Number of Spindles and Looms

	June 30, 1941	Dec. 31, 1940	Change
Spindles			
Chinese	616,608	604,668	+11,940
Japanese	1,328,418	1,328,418	—
British	241,000	241,000	—
Total	2,186,026	2,174,086	+11,940
Looms			
Chinese	4,595	4,285	+ 310
Japanese	18,525	18,526	—
British	3,686	3,686	—
Total	26,806	26,496	+ 310

While the number of looms and spindles indicated a slight increase over last year, the productive activities of the mills showed a considerable decrease during the first six months of 1941. The average monthly production of cotton yarn declined to 67,636 bales, indicating a decrease of 35 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1940 and one of 10 per cent. as compared with the latter half. The decline was most sharply experienced by the Japanese mills, which recorded a decrease of 56 per cent. as compared with the average monthly production in the first half of 1940 and one of 14 per cent. as compared with that in the latter half.

The production of cotton cloth averaged 1,065,074 pieces per month, showing a decrease of 45 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1940 and one of 9 per cent. as compared with the latter half. The decline here was also most marked in the case of the Japanese mills, which recorded a decrease in production of 53 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1940 and one of 11 per cent. as compared with the latter half.

Cotton Yarn Production

(Bales)

	Jan.-June, 1940	July-Dec., 1940	Jan.-June, 1941
Chinese	193,389	206,937	197,438
Japanese	395,360	203,947	174,999
British	35,475	35,450	33,382
Total	624,224	446,333	405,819

Cotton Cloth Production

(Pieces)

	Jan.-June, 1940	July-Dec., 1940	Jan.-June, 1941
Chinese	1,115,843	1,350,304	1,347,076
Japanese	9,346,285	4,925,731	4,381,742
British	1,106,869	713,726	661,017
Total	11,566,93	6,939,781	6,390,444

The factors that caused or contributed to the decrease in productive activities of the cotton mills were restriction in power supply, decrease in imported raw cotton as a result of the shortage of freight space and growing difficulties of export to Free China as a result of the extended blockade of the China coast.

Cotton yarn and cotton cloth constitute the major items of Shanghai's export to foreign countries. Export of cotton yarn in the first half of 1941 averaged 10,755 quintals or about 5,600 bales per month, amounting approximately to 8 per cent. of the total production, and indicating a decrease of 4 per cent. as compared with the two halves of last year.

Export of cotton cloth averaged 10,562 quintals or about 194,000 pieces per month, amounting approximately to 18 per cent. of the total production and showing a decrease of 36 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1940 and an increase of 60 per cent. as compared with the latter half. Cotton yarn was mainly exported to the Dutch East Indies, Hongkong, and Formosa, while cotton cloth found its market in Hongkong, the Philippines, Thailand, Indo-China, and other nearby countries.

Export of Cotton Yarn

(Quintals)

Countries of Destination:	Jan.-June, 1940	July-Dec., 1940	Jan.-June, 1941
D.E.I.	2,235	11,556	23,870
Hongkong	25,336	17,866	16,103
Formosa	5,199	14,491	8,613
Thailand	7,092	4,545	4,305
Philippines	642	829	2,553
Indo-China	246	13	1,102
India	19,453	17,085	94
Other Countries	7,310	1,644	7,917
Total (re-imports excluded	67,219	67,114	64,534

Export of Cotton Cloth

(Quintals)

Countries of Destination:	Jan.-June, 1940	July-Dec., 1940	Jan.-June, 1941
Hongkong	30,831	19,764	27,247
Philippines	4,542	4,221	11,164
Thailand	5,593	2,012	6,915
Indo-China	3,814	8	5,430
Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	4,833	4,754	4,613
D.E.I.	5,865	1,117	2,157
British India	17,305	2,202	2,773
Other Countries	26,846	6,338	5,227
Total (re-imports excluded)	98,908	39,509	63,376

Shanghai remains the main scource of supply of cotton yarn and cotton cloth to Free China as well as to the occupied territories. Reliable figures of the trade are difficult to obtain, but we can safely say that the extended blockade of the Kwangtung coast and the occupation of East Chekiang, both important transit trade routes, reduced trading with Free China to a great extent, while intensified control in the occupied areas rendered trade there increasingly difficult.

With both foreign and domestic trade decreasing, it seems quite possible that production, even at the existing low level, still stood above actual trade requirements, speculative hoarding being excluded. As a consequence, stocks of cotton yarn in Shanghai amounted to 282,000 bales approximately at the end of the period under review, showing no appreciable difference as against the 271,000 for the first half of 1940 and the 280,000 for the latter half.

The raw cotton supplies of Shanghai mills were largely imported from foreign countries, viz., India, U.S.A. Brazil, Egypt and other countries. The amount of raw cotton imported in the first six months of 1941 totalled 866,580 quintals, indicating a decrease of 32 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1940 and one of 11.8 per cent. as compared with the latter half, this being the result of the lack of tonnage. The value of cotton imports in the first half of 1941 amounted to 28,845,984 gold units, which was 20 per cent. of the total imports of the period and exerted a heavy pressure on the exchange market.

Import of Raw Cotton

(Quintal)

Sources of Supply	Jan.-June, 1940	July-Dec., 1940	Jan.-June, 1941
India (including Burma)	485,641	657,557	622,075
U.S.A.	683,003	72,291	142,142
Brazil	39,135	319,598	139,533
Egypt	50,845	15,482	11,376
Other Countries	52,370	17,776	12,140
Total (re-exports excluded)	1,310,552	991,249	886,509

Very little native cotton was supplied to the mills in Shanghai as a result of drastic economic control in the occupied areas. The amount supplied was estimated to be less than 200,000 piculs, and even that much was only for consumption by local Japanese mills.

The price of cotton yarn and cloth is determined by the cost of production on the one hand, and the fluctuation of market demand on the other. When stocks are ample, however, price reacts most sensitively to international developments. In the month of February, when tension reigned in the Far Eastern situation, prices of cotton yarn and cotton cloth suffered an actual drop. In spite of the ups and downs of the capricious international situation, however, the main trend in the cotton market in the first half of 1941 was still upward. The fluctuating quotations of the Double Horse cotton yarn serve as a good example.

Double Horse Cotton Yarn Prices

(Chinese dollars per bale)

	Highest	Lowest
Dec., 1940	1,435.00	1,297.00
Jan., 1941	1,459.00	1,245.00
Feb., 1941	1,518.00	1,150.00
Mar., 1941	1,442.00	1,330.00
Apr., 1941	1,549.00	1,386.00
May, 1941	1,586.00	1,371.00
June, 1941	1,615.00	1,417.00

The fluctuation of cotton cloth prices exhibited a similar trend. The quotations of the Ta Pung cotton cloth, for instance, were as follows:—

Ta Pung Cotton Cloth Prices

(Chinese dollars per bale)

	Highest	Lowest
Dec., 1940	39.75	34.75
Jan., 1941	41.75	39.50
Feb., 1941	45.50	40.00
Mar., 1941	44.25	42.00
Apr., 1941	48.50	46.50
May, 1941	48.00	47.75
June, 1941	44.50	43.50

It is remarkable that the June figure for 1941 was still below the peak of May 1940, $1,755.00, while the cost of production had considerably advanced as raw materials grew dear and as wages were increased. In view of the cost of production, the prices of cotton yarn and cotton cloth in the first half of 1941 were not too high above cost.

Mills were, however, still running on a profitable basis, as they had in stock a certain amount of raw material accumulated beforehand and the wage adjustment of workers did not go so far and fast as the increase of the cost of living. Under the existing conditions, when the supply of materials and the export of products may not only be interrupted but also disrouted at any moment, prospects for the trade are uncertain.

Besides the big cotton mills of Shanghai, there are hundreds of small weaving ond dyeing works. Their capital ranges from tens of thousands of Chinese dollars to over one million, and their productive capacity varies accordingly. Their conditions are similar to those of cotton mills, and they encountered the same difficulties in keeping their market.

Their handicaps were, however, greater as their limited capital did not enable them to accumulate too much stock, nor to meet the high cost of production. Since the Russo-German War began, when imports from Germany were interrupted, and the prices of dyestuffs hit new high levels, the dyeing works have been particularly affected.

Potential Production Of Manufacturers in U.S. to Be Coordinated

Washington, Sept. 13.

The Commerce Department will set in motion on Monday new machinery designed as a giant clearing house to co-ordinate the potential production of small manufacturers in the United States, and to iron out difficulties of exports to the Latin American nations, well-informed circles revealed today.

The new system, it was reported, will endeavour to spread out an estimated backlog of US$97,000,000 worth of Latin American orders among small manufacturers whose production is not utilized by the defence programme.

A survey of the Commerce Department, it was revealed, shows that some 17,000 small manufacturers are producting articles similar to those imported by Latin America, however, only 2,000 now are engaged in export trade.

It was reported that Commerce Department specialists in the key manufacturing cities in the United States, and the United States Consular Corps, and commercial attaches in the American Republics, have been charged with the task of bringing together Latin American buyers and North American sellers.

Under the scheme, exporters who placed orders and dispaired of getting the goods, and manufacturers, who received orders but were unable to fill them, will be asked to register at offices in their respective areas which will transmit all information to Washington where a master file is prepared and kept up to date.—Domei.

All Out British Effort for Russia

London, Sept. 14.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, with Mr. John Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, yesterday inspected Indian students who have come to Britain for training in modern methods of production.

The inspection took place at Letchworth Garden City, in Hertfordshire.

After stating that the Government was going to "work like the devil" to supply Russia with war materials, Mr. Bevin told Indian trainees that when they went back to India, he hoped they would have noted the workings of the vast Trade Union organization in this country. The end of this war would see an economic change throughout the world. This would not divide peoples, but unite them. He was looking forward to this economic advancement and a rise in the standard of living.

Mr. Bevin emphasized it was important that class distinction had disappeared and added it was that spirit which would unite India and the Empire.

Mr. Winant expressed the hope that Indians would be able to visit America and he assured them they had many friends in that country.—Reuter.

Mmes. Chiang, Kung Give Panda to Relief Body

Chungking, Sept. 14.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, and Madame H. H. Kung, wife of the Chinese Finance Minister, are jointly presenting a giant panda to the United China Relief Fund, incorporated in the United States, as an expression of China's gratitude for the campaign undertaken recently by the organization to raise funds for civilian relief in China.

It is learned that the Panda will later be presented to the New York Zoological Garden at the Bronx to replace "Pandora," who died last May. It was caught in the foothills of the Himalayas, on the Sikang-Tibetan border, by twenty hunters under the direction of Dr. David C. Graham, curator of the West China Union University Museum. The panda is being shipped from Sikang to Chengtu, whence it will be flown in a special box to Hongkong.

The New York zoo is sending a representative to Hongkong to take the panda to America by Clipper. The panda will probably go on a tour of the United States before settling down in its new home in the New York zoo.—Reuter.

Russia Protests Bulgaria's Aid To Germany

London, Sept. 14.

A note of protest concerning Bulga

Prime Minister at Gunnery Demonstration

During a recent visit to an armaments establishment, the Prime Minister saw various types of guns being demonstrated. Mr. Churchill is shown looking at a two pounder anti-tank gun. With him are Captain Margesson, the Secretary of State for War, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for the Air.

Torpedo Bombing of Vessels By Aeroplanes Described

WE are all of us getting accustomed now to reading about ships, both merchant ships and warships, being torpedoed by aircraft. Now let us be quite clear about one fact. The torpedo which is used in these attacks is an ordinary naval torpedo, and is not any fearsome contrivance such as most people imagine when they hear mention of 'aerial torpedoes.' Frankly, there is no such thing as an aerial torpedo. This is just a fancy term invented by an imaginative person as long ago as the last war when Zeppelins were dropping heavy bombs, both so much bigger and more destructive than the things we were then accustomed to call bombs that it seemed necessary to give them a special description. The torpedo has to travel through the water to reach its target. It is not dropped from the air direct on to a ship, writes H. C. Ferraby in "London Calling."

This marks the big difference in technique between the airman who is bombing a ship even in a low-dive attack and the torpedo-dropper. The bomber has come down very low indeed if he is 150 ft. above the ship. But that is much too high for the torpedo-dropper: he must come down to something less than 50 ft. above the water before he releases the torpedo. Why is this? Because the torpedo when it hits the water naturally gets a nasty shaking.

Remember what happens to a clumsy human diver who goes into the sea or the swimming bath from even ten or fifteen feet. He isn't fit for much swimming and may even be put out of action altogether. Inside the torpedo there is a lot of very delicate machinery—a gyro-compass to steer it, fast-running engines to drive the propellers, and quite a lot of other rather secret gadgets. A severe shock will throw them out of gear just as the human works of a clumsy diver are thrown out of gear, but in the case of the torpedo there is no natural power, no life as it were, which can gradually adjust the damage and start the mechanism working again.

Six Misjudged Their Height

So the torpedo-dropper has to come down as low as he possibly can to lessen the shock. I have been present at a good many torpedo dropping exercises in the course of the past twenty years. I have seen a line of battleships attacked by eight machines. The pilots of six of them misjudged their height. Their torpedoes hit the water with a terrific thud and when the splash had subsided there were the torpedoes up-ended bobbing about helplessly like so many dead dolphins. The other two torpedoes which had gone into the water more gently ran towards the line of battleships and one hit the after-end of the ship I was in in a very vulnerable spot. I need hardly add that the torpedo was fitted with a dummy head in which there was no explosive, otherwise I doubt if I should be here today.

The Navy became at one time very doubtful about the value of torpedo-dropping. There were so many failures of the kind I have mentioned that a number of senior and influential officers would have been glad to see the whole idea abandoned. But a small school of enthusiasts plugged away at the problems (and there were a good many other things besides the actual dropping which had to be re-solved)—and in this war torpedo-dropping aircraft both of the Fleet Air Arm and of the Coastal Command have had some startling successes.

There is an important difference tactically between the bomb and the airborne torpedo. You will notice in studying any accounts of the war at sea that whereas bombs have been able to damage the smaller ships such as destroyers and light cruisers, and even to damage them so severely that they cannot get back to harbour, the bigger ships (the battleships and battle-cruisers) have been more or less unharmed by bombing.

The Bomb that Bounced Off

There was a delightful phrase used by one of our Admirals describing a bomb hit on the battleship Rodney. He said quite casually: 'It just bounced off.' Where the Air Arm has done damage to big ships at sea, it has been by means of the airborne torpedo. The first notable success of this method was the hitting of the French battle-cruiser Strasbourg by a Fleet Air Arm machine as she was escaping from Oran to Toulon. Then followed the dramatic night attack on the Italian Fleet in Taranto harbour, though it was recognized at the time that in that case the airmen had stationary targets. Since then we have had the Battle of Cape Matapan in which the Italian battleship Vittorio Veneto was torpedoed from the air in the course of three attacks, was hit more than once, and was compelled to slow up. More recently we have had the similar case of the German battleship Bismarck whose fate might have been very different had the aircraft from the Victorious not succeeded in getting in a torpedo hit on the evening of May 24, and so reducing her speed.

This seems to be the great tactical value of the airborne torpedo—this capacity for slowing up an enemy ship which is endeavouring to avoid action. It is not expected by any naval man that one torpedo will annihilate a big modern capital ship, but a hole in the hull, the flooding of two or three compartments with anything up to 600 tons of water, must affect her speed and thus give the pursuers the advantage of the extra knots necessary to overhaul her and bring her to action.

Torpedo-dropping against merchant ships is in quite a different category. Here one successful hit may be sufficient to upset the stability of the ship to such an extent that she capsizes or founders. The reason is that the merchant ship cannot be so completely subdivided into watertight compartments as is the fighting ship.

£5,000 a Time

On the other hand the merchant ship is by no means so resistant to bombs as the battleship, and since a torpedo costs—well, let us use the pre-war figure and say £5,000—torpedo-dropping against anything but the most valuable merchant ships such as tankers is not encouraged. Bombs will probably do the work quite as effectively.

We must, however, keep a sense of proportion in discussing air attack against ships. There are many attacks which fail. Yuo may recall that during the hunt for the Bismarck one wave of torpedo planes launched from the Ark Royal was unable to find the target owing to low visibility. And it must not be supposed for a moment that a ship at sea is a sitting target. 'Avoiding-action,' as we have come to call it, can always be taken and is always taken as soon as the direction from which the attack will develop can be foreseen.

And there is always the warship's anti-aircraft armament to bear in mind. The torpedo-dropping plane must come down almost to water level and within half a mile of the target in carrying out an attack. It doesn't require very much imagination to picture the inferno of explosive shell through which the pilot has to dive to get into position. The airborne torpedo is certainly a menace to the big ship, but so is every other offensive weapon.

Remember it was the gun which annihilated the Hood. It was the gun that crippled the Graf Spee. We must keep a sense of proportion in estimating the effect of any form of offensive power.

We Destroy One Axis Ship a Day

Torpedoes and bombs alike have been used by us frequently in the last few months in the course of our attacks on the German-controlled shipping that is endeavouring to keep the more distant sections of the German forces supplied with fuel, ammunition, and stores. This German attempt at blockade running is on a vastly greater scale than anything that occurred in the last war, and the consequence is that the amount of tonnage working for the enemy which we have sunk is far greater than was the case between 1914 and 1918.

You may have noticed a statement recently that in the course of three months air attack alone against this shipping had destroyed an average of one ship a day. The Germans are certainly not running large convoys. We often read of an attack on one merchant ship protected by two or even three escorts, so that the destruction of one a day must represent a fairly high proportion of the shipping actually at sea. We on the other hand have a daily movement in all the oceans of something like 2,000 ships, and the Prime Minister indicated not long ago that between three and four hundred of them are within the danger zone every day.

Important Aspect in the Struggle

Now here is a rather interesting figure which I have compiled from the various official reports on merchant ship losses by both sides. In the past three months tonnage lost by the Axis Powers is very nearly 1,000,000 tons. The tonnage lost by the Allied Powers in the same period is about 1,350,000 tons. Since the Axis Powers had at their disposal when the war began only about a quarter of the mercantile tonnage owned by the Allies the relative loss of carrying power for Germany and Italy is much heavier than is ours. That is an aspect of the struggle for sea power that is quite as important, though it may not appear to be so dramatic, as the destruction of a battleship or the annihilation of a cruiser squadron.

U.S. Naval Expert Tells of Patrol Work Against Axis

New York, Sept.

Hundreds of warships probably already today were engaged in carrying out President Roosevelt's orders.

In practice, our forces will work in closest collaboration with the British and allied navies and planes.

This probably will mean that our ships and planes will use British and allied bases wherever desired.

The bulk of our forces undoubtedly will be used in the Atlantic, but the entrance of our warships into the Mediterranean and other seas probably will be made wherever this will be necessary.

Search for Axis Craft

Under President Roosevelt's orders our commanders will search for German and Italian craft independently and co-operation with British.

The great sea hunt on which we are now engaged is limited largely to the lend-lease munitions route to Britain and South Africa, the Pacific route to Vladivostok and the route to Rangoon and to the Red Sea.

A limited patrol of the route to Australia and from Australia to Singapore, India and African ports may be necessary.—United Press.

Army Also Included

Washington, Sept. 12

Some 300 naval surface craft as well as numerous aircraft in the Atlantic will enforce President Roosevelt's policy of keeping American defensive waters free of Axis warships, informed quarters revealed.

It was understood that President Roosevelt's orders to shoot were given not only to the Navy but to the Army, although what part the Army would play was not disclosed.

However, it was believed Army planes based on island posts will aid the Navy in patrol duties.—Domei.

Subject of N.E.I.-American Talks Revealed

Batavia, Sept

In a special interview Mr. [illegible] F. Grady, President of the American President Lines and one of President Roosevelt's chief economic advisers who is touring the Far East in connection with economic matters, yesterday stated that he was very satisfied with the discussions he had in the Netherlands East Indies mainly with Mr. Hubertus J. Van Mook Chief of the N.E.I. Economic Department.

Mr. Grady declared that there already was excellent collaboration between the United States and the N.E.I. Government but, he said, there was always a number of things that could be improved and he hoped that these would be improved.

Various problems closely connected with the status of American National Defence Production which is also working for Britain, China and to a certain extent Canada, and lately the Soviet Russia, were also discussed.

Mr. Grady is leaving for Singapore today and will later visit Calcutta where he will discuss the matter of raw materials with British and Indian authorites. After Calcutta he is expected to visit Simla and Colombo. Mr. Grady is returning to Washington by way of Rangoon and Chungking. He expects to arrive in Washington on October 28, where he will verbally supplement the cabled reports and suggestions he is now sending in an interview with the President and high-ranking American officials. Reuter.

Satisfaction in Singapore Over FDR Broadcast

Singapore, Sept. 14.

President Roosevelt's specific inclusion of the Pacific Ocean as an area in which action preventing commerce by other powers will not be tolerated has caused great satisfaction here.

It is felt that this cannot be taken by Japan as anything but a clear warning that the United Sattes will tolerate no interference in the Pacific Ocean, and that she is just as ready to take action here as she is in the Atlantic.

The knowledge that the American Fleet will look after half the Atlantic from now on has naturally caused considerable elation. It is pointed out that with this easing of its burden, a sizeable portion of the British Navy, hitherto tied up in the Atlantic, should now become available for duty elsewhere—if need be in the Far East.

No Comment on Raider

British naval circles here decline to comment on reports that an enemy raider is loose in the Pacific and has sunk one or more allied ships.

It is emphasised that the success of the British Navy is largely due to a policy of complete silence on naval operations so long as they are uncompleted.—Reuter.

American Experts Return from China

Los Angeles, Sept. 14.

Three members of the White House Commission yesterday returned to the States aboard the ss. Matsonia, concluding a three-months study of Chinese defence problems.

Mr. Daniel Arnstein, head of the Commission, asserted that "American supplies alone are keeping Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies alive. The British need all their supplies for themselves."

He said that American planes and trucks and Chinese coolie labour were keeping the Burma road open.

Programme for Burma Road

Mr. Arnstein said the Commission had worked out a programme to increase the Burma highway's capacity, including the following general provisions:

1. Elimination of delays from provincial and national taxes;
2. Supervision of the highway by American trained trucking experts;
3. Establishment of fuel and maintenance stations to be policed by 35 Americans now en route to China;
4. Elimination of "bootleg" transportation by independent operators.

Other members of the Commission who returned aboard the Matsonia were Mr. Harold G. Davis, Mr. Marco F. Hellman. Captain James Vilson, who is an officer in the United States Army, remained in China to supervise transportation.—United Press.

Three Chinese Shops Affected by Fire

Considerable damage was done by fire and water in a blaze yesterday afternoon involving the premises of three Chinese shops at 1033, 1035 and 1037 Tonquin Road near Macao Road, which occupied the attention of the Fire Brigade for a little over half an hour.

The roof of 1035 was badly gutted and the first floor damaged, while the rear roof of No. 1033 sustained slight, while the first floor serious, damage. Negligible damage was caused to the roof of 1037. The blaze was under control in less than a quarter of an hour.

Dentz to Be Received By Petain Today

Vichy, Sept. 13.

General Henri Dentz, the High Commissioner to the Levant States, will be received on Monday by Marshal Philippe Petain, the Chief of State.

General Dentz recently returned to France from Syria.—Havas Telemondial.

SHIPPING NEWS

The fast Portuguese freighter **Pluto** operated by the East Asiatic Company is due to sail from the lower buoys 22 and 23 tomorrow morning for Port Courbet.

• • •

Expected to arrive here tomorrow morning is the **Heian Maru** of the T.K.K. Line from Zinsen and Korea via Tsingtao. The vessel will dock alongside the D.K.K.'s Whangpoo Wharf upon arrival.

• • •

The **Kobe Maru**, T.K.K. express liner, is due in port tomorrow around 3 p.m. from Kobe and Nagasaki and will dock alongside the company's Wayside Wharf. She is expected to leave port on Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. on her return trip to Japan.

• • •

Due to continue her eastbound voyage to Yokohama on Wednesday from her berth at the lower buoys 22 and 23 is the fast French freighter **Kindia**. She came into port on Friday evening from Haiphong with more than 1,200 tons of coal for local discharge.

• • •

The **Bernardin de Saint Pierre** is expected to leave her berth at the lower buoys 11 and 12 at 11.30 a.m. today bound for Haiphong direct. The last tender for passengers and light baggage will leave the French Mail Jetty on the French Bund at 9 a.m. today. The vessel came into port on Monday morning from Saigon via Manila.

• • •

The **Nagasaki Maru** of the T.K.K. Line which came into port yesterday is due to leave the company's Wayside Wharf where she is berthed at 9.30 a.m. today on her homeward voyage. Passengers will embark direct from the wharf at least half an hour before sailing time. Registered and ordinary mail closed at the Post Office at 7 p.m. yesterday.

• • •

The D.K.K. express liner **Tientsin Maru** is expected to leave the company's Whangpoo Wharf at 3 p.m. on her return trip to northern ports via Tsingtao. Outgoing passengers should be on board at least half an hour before sailing time. Mail for the vessel will close at 11.30 a.m. for registered and 12 noon for ordinary mail at the Post Office. The vessel came into port yesterday.

Vessels Sailing

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Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Tientsin M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Folozu	Honsay	Y.K.K.
Peikong	Tientsin	D.K.K.
Konsan M.	Tsingtao	D.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.

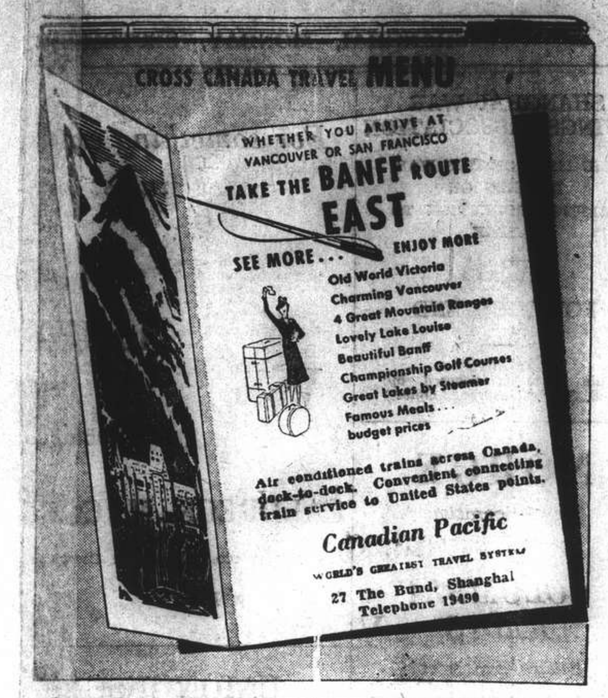
Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Norse Carrier	Pana.	K.M.A.
Marion	Pana.	T.K.K.
Crown City	Am.	Everett
Pres. Harrison	Am.	A.P.L.
Hsuchow	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Beryl	Fr.	Gbt.	6-7 B. U.S.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Valeureux	Fr.	Gbt.	6-7 B. U.S.
Eritnea	Itl.	Gbt.	20-2 B
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING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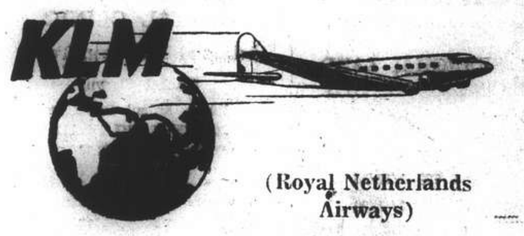
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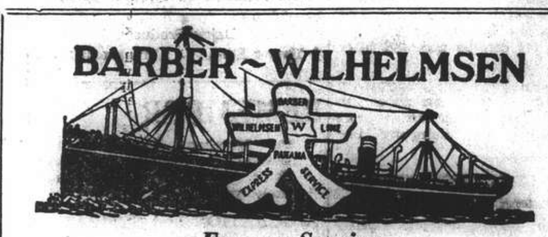
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From NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK and SAVANNAH
FOR RATES, SAILING SCHEDULES, AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
AGENTS
17 The Bund Telephone 12634

Good Office Stationery
draws business and brings repeat orders to the business man. Good printing call for the highest grade of colour and half-tone work Our printing department will furnish suggestions, lay-outs, dummies, etc., without charge and will be glad to solve your printing problems.
The North-China Daily News
Printing Department
17 The Bund, Shanghai, China, Telephone 11055 Extension 3

TRANSFER
16
SEP 9 1943
Serial Record
The Library of

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
LIBRARY

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine weather with moderate variable winds and local fog around Shantung. Cloudy, rather fine with fresh northerly to easterly winds over our regions and to the south of the Saddles. The typhoon to the south of Hongkong is slowly advancing west-north-west. Low area or typhoon over the Pacific far away to the north-east of Yap.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 67.0	max. 8.00	min. 65.7	max. 81.1
„ same date last year	min. 74.0	max. 92.0	min. 70.9	max. 91.9

NORTH-CHINA NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible] moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. 16, 5.30 p.m. registered and 6.30 p.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on Sept. 16, 5.30 p.m. registered and 6.30 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 3 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 29, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	„	46
Hongkong and Macao	„	55
Postal Union Countries	„	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD
EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News
Single copies $2

Shanghai China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	„	44
Postal Union Countries	„	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald, Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

15 *Japan recognized Manchoukuo (1932)*
15 *Mr. Chamberlain flew to Munich (1938)*
15 *R.A.F. brought down 185 German raiders over London; Buckingham Palace bombed; time bomb removed from St. Paul's Cathedral (1940)*

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

17 B.U.S.C. Open Meeting, Dr. J. Marin. 'Foot-binding in China,' Henry Lester Institute, 1320 Avenue Road, 5.45.
20 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.
21 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.

OCTOBER

2 Royal Asiatic Society, Sowerby, lecture on Japanese Mammals, 5.30
3 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
9 P.T.H.O.G.A. Reunion 8A Tifeng Rd. 6
9 K.D.S. Jumble Sale, U.C. Hall, 9.30.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

24th Issue 6% 1/10/26
25th Issue 6% 1/ 1/29

THE REGISTER OF TRANSFERS OF DEBENTURES will be closed for the above Issues from September 23 to 30, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Shanghai, September 15, 1941.
11319

NOTICE

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

The Winter 1941-42 issues of the Foreign and Chinese Telephone Directories will go to press on September 29, 1941, and no additions or alterations can be accepted after that date.

Subscribers requiring changes in their listings as they now appear in the current Directories, are requested to notify the Company immediately.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
232 Kiangse Road Telephone 94090
11214

EWO BREWERIES LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 4199 in the name of Wang Shung Yard for 500 shares numbered 588501/589000 in this Company has been declared lost.

A duplicate Certificate will be issued one month hence and the original Certificate, unless recovered within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Ewo Breweries Limited.
Shanghai, August 23, 1941.
10907

BATEMAN—KING
School of Dancing
22 Cardinal Mercier, Tel. 79301
NOW OPEN FOR REGISTRATION
9-11 a.m., 2-5 p.m.
11320

CULTY DAIRY
The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE. TELEPHONE 70126
General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT
11073

A PERFECT SEAT
can be acquired by being expertly taught by one of the following instructors:
Colonel A. P. Bendersky
Captain N. D. Danfloff
E. N. Sokoloff
George Tlatow
COLUMBIA & GREAT WESTERN RIDING ACADEMY
470 Great Western Road, Tel. 22012
General Manager, N. I. KRIKORIANTZ.
11104

PASSPORT PHOTOS
by JOSEPHO STUDIOS
61 Nanking Rd., First Floor, Tel. 12715
937 Avenue Joffre. Telephone 72387
11198

V South British V
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
L. G. JOHNSON, Manager.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING
Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

THE SHANGHAI AND HONGKEW WHARF CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors has this day declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1941 of Twelve Dollars Local Currency per Share to be paid to Shareholders on the register of the Company on September 17, 1941.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from September 11 to September 17, 1941 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Shanghai, August 25, 1941.
10951

AISHI
DENTAL CLINIC
Artificial Porcelain Teeth
(Jacket Crown)
First Floor, Mitsui Bank Building
50 KIUKIANG ROAD.
Telephone 14273
Astor House Hotel Lobby
17 WHANGPOO ROAD.
Telephone 46113
9 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Sundays.
11115

RADIOS, PIANOS
Sale or Hire, Tune, Repair
SAM LAZARO
232 Nanking Road. Tel. 19225
11078

Model Dairy
for
Model Milk
"As standard as sterling silver"
Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products
8 TIFENG ROAD. TELEPHONE 21997
11074

REMEMBER
the Merchant Marine in the Battle of the Atlantic, their hardships and their casualties and show your
ADMIRATION and SYMPATHY
by giving to
The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

SHANGHAI WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
THE ISSUE OF THIS WAR DEPENDS ON RAISING PRODUCTION TO A PEAK
LEND
FOR THIS END
(This space is donated by: C. E. Sparke, Insurance Office.)

NORGE
for refrigeration
COLUMBIA RADIO
British and Best
ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 36865
11070

IDEAL FOR SHANGHAI
Willys *AMERICAR*—a full sized car with low operating costs.
MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
640 Avenue Foch.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION
The average reader will readily admit that he is far more interested in pictures than in print. Let the North-China Daily News make your blocks if you desire good reproductions.
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai, China.
Telephone 11055 Extension 5

Dr. J. KASSOFF M.D.
(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in Urology and Skin Diseases
HAMILTON HOUSE. Office 218
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 537 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

NOTICE

Owing to the further heavy increase in the cost of Gasoline, all other supplies and Staff allowance, we the undersigned Hire Car Service Operators are compelled to increase our charges as hereunder indicated, effective September 16, 1941.

Minimum Charge per 20 minutes Trip from $4.60 to $5.50
Every additional 5 minutes, $1.00 as heretofore.

NO ALLOWANCE FOR WAITING

FORD HIRE SERVICE — TAYLOR GARAGE LTD.
JOHNSON GARAGE LIMITED — SILVER TAXI SERVICE
11323

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

(July Edition of The China Hong List)

A Valuable Work of Reference

The Shanghai Directory, published in July each year, is the local half-yearly edition of The China Hong List. A volume of nearly 700 pages, it contains a full list of foreign business houses and their staffs, and many important Chinese establishments in the city, together with a full alphabetical list of foreign and Chinese employees therein; the personnel of the Municipal Councils, Diplomatic and Consular Corps, Missions, Educational Establishments and Churches, and over 200 Associations and Social and Athletic Clubs; also a full list of the various streets and their occupants, with a residential section giving the names of foreign and many Chinese residents.

An important feature of the work—and a very valuable one—is the Agents and Trade Directory, wherein is listed the local agents of about 3,500 important manufacturers, steamship companies, insurance agents, etc., and a classified list of trades and professions.

PRICE $25

On sale at the offices of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 The Bund, Shanghai

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44 Foochow Road

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MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR INSURAN
26, The Bund
Telephone 12961

TELEGRAPHIC RE TO ALL COU
BAETEN & (
24 Central F
Telephone 1

WEATHER, TIME

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours

Meteorological Reports

Barometer (inches)	
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	
Wind (direction)	
„ (miles per hour)	
Temperature (Fahr.)	
Humidity (per cent)	
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	
Rainfall (inches)	

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 13

Barometer (mean 4 obs.)
Temperature: min. 64.9° max. 77.5°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)

Time and Tide	15/9	16/9	17
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.38	5.38	5.
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.01	18.00	17.
Moon rises at Shanghai	—	0.30	1.
Moon sets at Shanghai	13.38	14.25	15.
Flood makes Shal. (day)	17.00	5.35	7.
Ebb, makes Shal. (day)	9.00	10.50	13.
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	6.14	8.20	9.
Ht. above L.W. (feet)	6.05	6.00	7.

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 13th:—Normal to high and rather steady pressure over China and Japan. Typhoon to the west of northern Luzon, moving west-north-west or north-westward. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in China: Overcast in the Yangtze Valley.

State on the morning of the 14th:—Overcast weather. Northerly breezes. High and steady pressure.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 19.30, longitude 115.30, direction west-north-west or even more northward, intensity unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, September 15.	Reg.	Ord.
Indo-China	*19.00	8.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.30	11.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Swatow	14.30	15.00
Hongkong and Canton	17.30	18.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	19.30	20.00
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan and Kweichow via Amoy	19.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

TUESDAY, September 16.		
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*20.00	8.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	x 9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila S.S. Ceylon India and Suez (via Colombo)	Ax 17.00	18.30
Hongkong and Canton	x 18.00	18.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for S.S., F.M.S., Ceylon, Africa and India, closes at 16.00 on 16th.
X Provisional time subject to alterations
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on Sept. 29, 1941.

Mrs S.J.	10
Young, Mrs.C.R.M.	200
Wilson Mr/Mrs A.W.	20
Bourke, Mr/Mrs H.P.	10
Sylvester, Mr/Mrs R.M.	15
Moore & Co., Ltd.—L.	25
Members of the Staff of the Shanghai Dockyards Ltd.	300
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	200
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.—non-British Staff	180
Blake, Miss E.M.	50
Roche, R.W. 25	A Welshman 500
Alers, Thos A. 15	Ramsden H.C. 50
A.H.A. 75	Rankin, Mrs J.F. 20
Anonymous 40	Robertson, James 25
Beeching, E. 10	Rothwell, J. 10
W.B.P. 10	Sallis, Mrs.S. 25
Deitch, R. 75	Anonymous 20
Brooke, J.T.W. 25	Sennit, A.V. 20
Anonymous 100	Rogerson, H. 100
Carson, W.I. 50	O.S. 50
W.V.K.C. 10	Car Lifts 50
Charters, W 10	Exsigs 10
A White Rose 100	Stevenson, G. 25
Armes, Mrs. N. 15	Anonymous 15
R.E.L.B. 25	Tucker, G.H. 30
Brown, G. Gordon 20	Tweedie, S. 20
Cosbett, A.M 50	Ward, W.J. 20
P.S.C. 50	H.W. 20
Juno 5	A.W. 25
Connelly, H. 10	W.A.W. 10
Cowe, G.M. 10	Wolfe, S.W. 50
Daw, J. 25	White, Norman 25
Crickmer, H.A. 20	Willson, C.C.W. 50
Dearn, J.W. 20	Nobs 5650 50
Dickson, W.N. 20	Anonymous 300
C.F.D. 15	Anonymous 100
Anonymous 50	J.C.B./M.L.B. 40
Gardener, W.A.B. 75	Anonymous 10
Gimson, F. 25	Cleland, H.R. 100
Goodwin, R.H. 30	E.F.D. 20
Hall, A.C. 50	Gray, A.T. 10
P.H. 100	Anonymous 25
Harmsen, A. 100	Anonymous 75
A.H.H. 30	Karanjia, S.P 10
A.H. 90	Keoting, D. 50
Chitmarsh R.C.P 100	Lynch, Miss K. 10
Hicks, S.J. 50	R.F.C.M. 100
P.J.H. 25	Anonymous 50
Anonymous 50	Orr, H.E. 50
Anonymous 20	Smith, Mrs. D.G. 20
Jonsson, G.W. 10	Anonymous 50
Kimber, C.S. 10	Anonymous 100
Linford, J. 50	Wellsted, Mrs M. 5
Mach, T.H. 10	Anonymous 100
David 10	Anonymous 25
L.A.E.M. 20	Anonymous 50
Murray, F.S. 50	Watt, A. 50
McWhirter, D.L. 150	Jack, Miss G.C. 10
H.M. 100	Henry, J. 20
Miller, J. 10	100 Zing Boos 100
Mercher, J.W. 100	Moss, A.W. 50
J.M.M. 20	R.A.S.C. 20
Monitor 27 10	Louza Raffle 30
T.S.P. 20	Gavan, J.J. 10
Palmer, E.J. 20	Morrison, M. 10
Anonymous 10	Shoppee, R. 50
Pemberton, C.M. 20	O.A.N. 10
Perriam, C.B. 100	Malcolm, T.C. 25

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Davies, Mr/Mrs G.O.	10
Gillett, T.H.	50
P.	75

(To be concluded tomorrow)

TO-DAY'S
Principal Shopping Event
WHITEAWAY'S
FIRST
AUTUMN
SHOWING
New Goods In All Depts.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

not enclose original testimonials en replying to advertisements. ies answer the same purpose.

NESE translator wanted, part or l-time. Also typewriting clerk. ress Box 2104, NCDN. "3458

TED an experienced chemical en-neer (any nationality). Expert in sis and manufacture of modern caments and other industrial che-ls. Having practical experience in chemical engineering and under-g the control of factory affairs y from $500 to $1,000 a month. y to Post Office Box No. 1505 with particulars and qualifications. 11310

OTYPIST required. No objection beginner. Please reply with full ulars and salary expected. Reply 2029, NCDN. "3433

TED, Chinese office assistant, ex ienced in general office work, ac-ing, shipping, coding, filing, etc. in own handwriting, stating age. rience and salary expected to Box NCDN. "3427

ESMAN with thorough knowledge pharmaceutical products required etail physicians and pharmacies. cants please state full particulars perience and capabilities. Address 2065, NCDN. 11294

TED, Japanese subjects under 30 rs of age, fluent command of sh, preferably graduated college in ica or England. State full quali-ons with references. Address Box NCDN. "3166

TED, educated foreigner as office stant and experienced in book-ng. Preference will be given to ith good knowledge of languages. giving fullest particulars of fications, past experience and expected to Box 1999, NCDN. 11288

Business Opportunities

ITSIN merchant returning about ptember 18, willing handle mer-dise on consignment. Bank re-ces and guarantee furnished. Huge s, sales in F.R.B. Address Box NCDN. "3450

LICATIONS, publishing business good investment for man erprise, some capital. Box 2076, N. "3405

buying, selling, financing, or-nizing, business enterprises, consult economic expert, Paul Crohn, Post e Box 496. "2227

L purchase bar or cafe, or suitable emises, good situation, central dis-only. Reply Box 2050, NCDN. "3370

Motor Cars and Cycles

Lincoln-Zephyr 4 door. Owner ving. Room 320, Palace hotel.

Standard four-door sedan, 21 miles gallon, $7,500. Telephone 19699, C. office hours. 11303

XHALL Cadet, 1934, for sale, by vate owner. In good condition, good tyres, economical, US$450, 2079, NCDN. 11306

6 Austin Seven saloon, 35-40 m.p.g. ently re-duco'ed and overhauled. ys owner-driven. Fully insured March. US$600. No dealers. mall, 15349. 11260

, four-door sedan, four-cylinder, d condition, very economical, 17/18 . $8,500. Owner leaving. Tele-e 34770. 11291

TED, Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet. e around US$350. No brokers. Box 2051, NCDN. 11286

Office Cars

LIFT wanted, three times daily from I.S.S. Avenue Joffre—Kiangse Road. Reply Box 2115, NCDN. "3472

Radios

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 11078

TELEPHONE 51140: Foreign radio engineer repairs at your home. "Radio Expert", 131/438 Museum Road. "2767

SALE Scott 32-tube Radiogram, Generator 32V, 1 kw., Converter 110 v. 350 w., Patterson 12-T., National SW3 communication receiver. Gasoline generator 6V, 100 w. Portable telephone. What offer? Address Box 1867, NCDN. "3047

WANTED urgently: new or used, if in good working condition, high-quality communication radio receivers. Address Box 1837, NCDN. "3166

WANTED to buy, RCA transmitting/receiving tubes, communication/broadcasting receivers, transformers, generators, converters, parts new/used. Address Box 1889, NCDN. "3089

Boats

SAIL yacht or sail boat wanted. State price, where and when can be seen. Box 2064, NCDN. "3422

FOR SALE: Motor boat, 12 B.H.P. Universal engine. Teakwood. 16' x 4.08' x 2.08'. Seating capacity five. No cabin. Address Box 2069, NCDN. 11298

Beauty Culture, etc.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking. lift 376 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. "3486

Lost

LOST, one chop named "Yee Kee" (易記) character style carved known as Tsuan Yen. size square, registered with Messrs. G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd., authorizing delivery of goods under godown warrant No. Gr-513, GR-522, is hereby declared void and null. "3256

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

STENOGRAPHER, Chinese lady, fast and accurate, perfect English, good testimonials. Apply 8/249 Seymour Road. "3467

YOUNG foreign clerk, with office experience seeks position in Allied firm. Box 2075, NCDN. "3404

QUALIFIED lady secretary stenographer (British nationality). Reliable, speedy. Capable voluminous work. Box 1697, NCDN. "3463

EXPERIENCED and reliable children's nurse, seeks position; knitting and sewing. Telephone 32473. "3342

ELDERLY gentleman, for several years manager of high-class guest-house, desires similar position. Address Box 2040, NCDN. "3347

MARINE engineer, British ex-service man. Many years' experience in machine shop, sugar refining, textile mills, first-class hotel resident engineer. Seeks any position. Salvation Army Social Bureau, Sassoon House, telephone 13113. 11264

YOUNG lady secretary desires better position in well-established firm. Starting salary $900. Box 1993, NCDN. "3297

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SHIRTS correctly made to measure at reasonable prices. Autumn shirtings just unpacked. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11118

MOVEX cine camera. Agfa projector and accessories. Also H. H. Marvin combination safe, one cubic foot capacity. Box 2110, NCDN. 11305

FOR SALE, 200 Chengtu Road, Room 5. one Eastman Kodak 4 x 5; one electric fan and transformer, electric appliances, dishes, glasses, etc. Mornings only. "3384

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale, Room 138 Hamilton House. 11274

LIVING-ROOM set, dining-room set, bedroom set, babies' beds, kitchenware and dishes. Call morning 9 to 12. Telephone 73067. "3470

TWO antique oil pictures, about 200 years old, by well known European painter. For connoisseurs only. Box 1976, NCDN. "3240

DURFERRIT saltbath furnace, oil burning, with 1,400 kg. casehardening salt. Address Post Office Box 656. "3260

DOLLS, toys, exclusive nice selection. Broken dolls repaired, renovated perfectly. Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. "2799

Miscellaneous

REFRIGERATORS made/repaired by foreign experts. Few secondhand for sale. Foreign Engineering Co., 19 Doumer, telephone 78145. "3304

MAUSER bullets: the E-W brand of bullet-proof vests will stop the Mauser bullets. V stands for vest. The E-W vest is guaranteed bullet-proof. Telephone 22272. "1780

Cameras

ONE Contax camera with many accessories (about $7,000), now only for US$280.74. Telephone 61140, Mr. Lee a.m. "3453

Chinese Servants

73148. Central Employment Agency. British, Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. "2968

COOK-BOY, wash amah, for family (five). Good wages. Only willing workers need apply. Box 2086, NCDN. "3479

ADVERTISER recommends reliable baby amah. Employer left China. Apply Box 2121, NCDN. 11317

WANTED, well-recommended baby-amah. Must be able to wash and knit. Address Box 2077, NCDN. "3407

AMERICAN leaving Shanghai highly recommends honest, reliable cook, house-boy, coolie and wash-amah. Telephone 79517. "3403

COOK-BOY, American-English style cooking, speaks good English. Well-recommended. Telephone 73381. "3436

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39065 daily, Mr. Eers. "3099

Animals

FOUND Irish setter. Address Box 2094, NCDN. "3439

FOR SALE Langshan adults, very good specimens, one cock, three hens, $180 for the lot. Also Aylesbury ducks (Peking ducks) specially selected strain enormous size. Address Box 2049, NCDN. 11284

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. 11276

AFFECTIONATE all-black kitten would like good home. Telephone 34882. "3484

Furnished Houses

ENGLISH lady, (whose husband has been transferred, would like to share her home in Hollyheath, Hungjao Road, with two other ladies. Further particulars will be provided on application to Box 2095, NCDN. "3441

Educational

YOUNG foreign lady, with former experience, gives English lessons. Please address Box 2066, NCDN. "3349

MISS Adlam highly recommends Pekinese Chinese teacher. Kindly telephone her after 6 p.m. 20695. "3419

LANGUAGE teacher, Ph.D., qualified philologue and experienced lecturer, teaches English, French and German. Please address Box 1932, NCDN. "3160

FOREIGN Y.M.C.A., Educational Classes: Chinese (Mandarin and Shanghai dialect), English, French, Japanese, German, Spanish, Greek, radio operators and technical courses, starting September 15. Apply Educational Office, telephone 92250. 11228

MRS. Beesley gives individual lessons in Pitman's shorthand/touch typewriting. Rapid progress assured. Telephone 79887. "2978

GERMAN lessons. Mr. A. Stirner (former German teacher Tungchi University), has a few vacancies. 55 Rue Moliere, Apartment 7, telephone 76144. "3109

Personal

CHINESE young gentleman wishes to ask a working girl, any nationality, who interested music, riding and dancing, to join his club, assisting correspondence and accounting. Please reply to Box 2038, NCDN. 11289

Rooms without Board

NICE convenient rooms to let $12 per day. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. "3390

NICELY-FURNISHED room in apartment-house, all conveniences, for single. 258 Maresca, Apartment 9. "3410

1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. Beautiful large room, constant hot water, telephone, steamheating, single person. "3453

TWO-ROOMED flat with board or without, in quiet, small residence, best part of Concession, for particulars apply Box 2036, NCDN. "3341

BEAUTIFUL room in quiet private family, Petain district, for single lady. Board optional. Reply Box 2015, NCDN. "3206

Rooms with Board

BED-SITTING room, adjoining bathroom, available English family, Amherst Avenue. Use of car if desired. Board optional. Allied/neutrals only. Apply Box 2048, NCDN. "3362

WELL-FURNISHED double/single room, private bath, excellent food. 1220/50 Avenue Road. "3388

BELMONT House, 15 Kelmscott Gardens, south double room, verandah, dressing-room, bathroom, excellent food, English owned. "3269

Clothing and Fabrics

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table cloths, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 1927 NCDN. "3182

Furnished Apartments

FOR SALE: Newly completely furnished flat, 2½ rooms, with all modern conveniences and garage. French Concession. Allied or neutrals only. Telephone 20721 between 8-10 a.m., 2-4 p.m. "3469

FOUR-ROOMED flat, completely furnished, French Concession. To let for six months. Servants' quarters, small garden, garage. Occupation early October. Allied nationals only. Box 1996, NCDN. 11280

LEAVING town giving up 3½-roomed flat and furniture. Write Box 2060, NCDN. 11291

FOUR-roomed furnished apartment, best residential section French Concession. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Address Box 1977, NCDN. "3251

Unfurnished Apartments

ONE, two, three-roomed apartment under construction, Settlement. Beautiful three, four-roomed apartment, Concession. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. "3462

Wanted to Rent

BRITISH family require three/five room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, central area French Concession or Settlement. Willing pay premium. Box 2099, NCDN. "3449

WANTED, Hungjao district house, four/six rooms, garden, garage. No brokers. Offers Box 2098, NCDN. "3444

REQUIRED immediately, two or three-roomed flat, all modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, not further west than Settlement, St. George's, Concession, Roi Albert. Particulars to Box 1483, NCDN. "3248

DESIRE to rent, nice, small house or apartment in Hongkew. Will pay key-money. Telephone 14325. "3366

WANTED by American bachelor, one/two-roomed apartment, furnished or unfurnished for occupancy October 1 or November 1. Reply to Box 2027, NCDN. 11272

REQUIRED by bachelor just returned from leave, two or three-roomed modern flat, preferably furnished, in down-town district, south of Soochow Creek. Quiet locality essential. Reply stating terms to Box 1952, NCDN. 11239

APARTMENT, two/four rooms or small house. Willing to buy furniture. Price, rent, particulars Box 2044, NCDN. "3281

Houses and Land

FOR SALE: Property paying 7% nett return in best part of French Concession: Apply in person to Cumine & Co., Ltd., 159 Peking Road, second floor. 11307

WANTED bank premises in banking district, value around half million Shanghai dollars. Address Box 1818, NCDN. "3062

SALE. Desirable lot of 4¾ mow on Great Western Road with 135 feet road frontage. Suitable for factories or any industrial purposes. Price cheap. Address Box 2013, NCDN. "3294

HOUSES and land, situated in the western district of Shanghai, and Hungjao; if for sale, please write full particulars to The E-W Property Department, 54 Great Western Road, Ground Floor. Telephone 22272. "3096